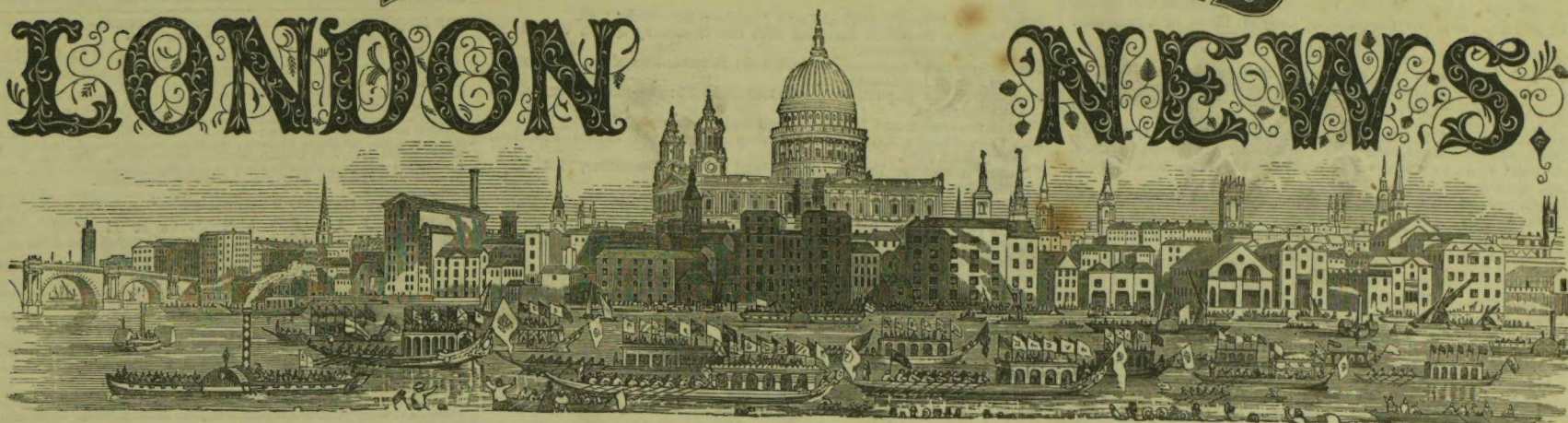


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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No. 1743.—VOL. LXII.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1873.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT {SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



THE LATE EMPEROR NAPOLEON : CAMDEN PLACE, CHISELHURST, JANUARY 9, 1873.

BIRTHS.

On the 19th inst., at Upton, Slough, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander William Adair, of a son.
On Saturday, the 18th inst., at Sunnyside, Prince's Park, Liverpool, the wife of James Goodwin, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 19th inst., at Tredegar Park, Viscountess Hereford, of a daughter.
On the 19th inst., at Grosvenor-gardens, Lady M. Hood, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 14th inst., at St. Mary's Church, Lewisham, by the Rev. Mr. Jackson, George William Rahtz, Esq., of Alexandroffka, South Russia, to Arabella Mary, second daughter of John Kirk, Esq., Ravensbourne Villa, Catford-hill, Lewisham.
On the 9th inst., at St. Stephen's, Bayswater, by the Rev. T. J. Rowsell, M.A., Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen, William George, son of Commissary-General G. D. Lardner, to Martha, daughter of the late Michael Steel, Esq., of Begbroke House, Oxon.
On the 8th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Lord Templemore to Lady Victoria Ashley.
On the 21st inst., at St. Peter's, Hampstead, Lord Teynham to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late William Jay, Esq.

DEATHS.

On the 14th inst., at Hamburg, Isabelle, the beloved wife of Charles Pargold, Esq., late of Port-au-Prince, aged 85.
On Oct. 15, at Botzen, Austrian Tyrol, after a short illness, Grace, daughter of the late Philip Burrows, of New York.
On the 6th inst., at Nantes, Loire Inférieure, France, Sophia Matilda, relict of James Walsh, Esq., of Stedalt, in the county of Meath, and Port Hubert, near Nantes, and daughter of the late General Slessor, for some time Governor of Oporto, during the Peninsular War, aged 86.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 1.

SUNDAY, JAN. 26.
Third Sunday after Epiphany.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Edward Hayes Plumptre, M.A., Prebendary; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot, D.D.; 7 p.m., the Rev. James Moorhouse, M.A., Vicar of Paddington.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Ven. Archdeacon Jennings.
St. James's, noon, the Rev. C. F. Taver, M.A.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys, M.A.; 3 p.m., the Rev. Francis Gardien, M.A., Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Anger, M.A., Reader at the Temple.
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services, in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. by the Rev. F. W. B. Bouverie, incumbent.

MONDAY, JAN. 27.
London Orphan Asylum, Watford, anniversary and elections, at London Tavern, 10.30 a.m.
London Institution, 4 p.m. (Professor Duncan on Physical Geography).
Entomological Society, 7 p.m. (anniversary).
Institute of Actuaries, 7 p.m.
Medical Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (General Sir F. Goldsmid on Sistan and a Journey in the Province; Sir H. C. Rawlinson, president, on the Comparative Geography and Ethnology of Sistan).
St. James's Hall, 8 p.m., Monday Popular Concert.
Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m.; (the Very Rev. B. M. Cowie, Dean of Manchester, on Geometry).
Social Science Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. T. Hare on Permitting Land to be held by Corporations).
Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Lieutenant-Colonel A. Strange on Mounting Ordnance at Sea on the Principle of the Bessemer Saloon).

TUESDAY, JAN. 28.
New moon, 5.27 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Rutherford on the Forces and Motions of the Body).
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. John Milroy on Cylindrical Foundations in Concrete, Brickwork, and Stonework).
St. Paul's Cathedral, lecture to young men, 8 p.m. (Rev. Canon Liddon on Jesus Christ and Buddha).

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 1.

Friday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 25	0 25	0 56	1 23	1 50	2 17	2 42
3 10	3 32	3 55	4 18	4 40	5 03	5 25

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 0" N.; long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Direction.	Force.			
Jan. 15	30.025	46.8	42.5	86	10	44.7	48.9	SSW. WSW.	228	000		
16	30.020	48.8	44.7	87	9	45.0	51.9	SSW. S.	283	104		
17	29.997	43.7	36.6	78	5	40.8	47.1	WNW. SW.	225	053		
18	29.963	43.6	37.8	82	8	39.5	46.7	SW. SSW.	616	350		
19	29.641	42.7	30.8	87	1	42.2	46.0	SW. SW.	391	006		
20	29.510	36.4	28.5	75	5	34.0	39.3	SW. WSW.	384	000		
21	29.588	35.8	30.0	81	4	32.0	41.5	WNW. W. SW.	314	070		

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.042	30.060	30.018	29.810	29.812	29.819	29.888
Temperature of Air	46.2	49.4	42.4	41.4	44.0	39.7	31.9
Temperature of Evaporation	45.1	47.0	40.3	39.1	42.7	33.6	31.9
Direction of Wind	SSW.	S.	E.	SSW.	SSW.	SW.	WNW.

THE ANNUAL BALL IN AID OF THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SCHOOL will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on THURSDAY, NEXT, the 29th inst., Adams's Band of Fifty Performers. Principal M.C., Mr. Thomas Potter. Double Tickets, 16s.; Single Tickets, 10s. 6d., including refreshments, may be obtained of the Governor and Committee (vide "Morning Advertiser" of the 24th inst.); the Past Officers of the Institution; the Stewards of the late Anniversary Dinner; at Austin's Ticket-Office, Piccadilly; at St. James's Hall; and at 127, Fleet-street, of WILLIAM SMALLEY, Secretary.

SPECIAL ISSUE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

THE LIFE OF NAPOLEON III.

Napoleon and Eugénie, 1853.
At Camden Place, Chiselmhurst, 1871.
The Fortress of Ham, where Prince Louis Napoleon was imprisoned, 1840 to 1846.
Entry of the Prince President Louis Napoleon into Paris, 1849.
The Emperor Napoleon invested with the Garter by Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle, 1855.
The Emperor and Empress at Guildhall: Presentation of the Freedom of the City of London, 1855.
Troubles of the Republic in Paris, 1848 and 1851: Shooting Insurgents at the Invalides.
Visit of the Queen and Prince Consort to the Emperor at Paris, 1855.
The Coup-d'Etat: Arrest of M. Thiers by order of Prince President Napoleon, 1851.
Proclamation of the Empire at the Hôtel de Ville, December, 1852.
Christening the Prince Imperial, 1856.
Imperial Reception, on New-Year's Day, at the Tuilleries.
Marriage of the Emperor and Empress, in Notre Dame Cathedral, 1853.
French Dignitaries of State visiting the Prince Imperial, 1856.
The War in Italy: Reception of the Emperor at Alexandria. Welcome to the French and Sardinians at Milan.
First Engagement in the War against Prussia: The "Baptism of Fire" at Saarbrück, 1870.
War with Germany: The Surrender of Sedan.
Napoleon III. Surrenders to the King of Prussia at the Château de Bellevue, Sedan, 1870.
A Burying Party of French Peasants on the Battle-Field.
Wounded French Prisoners Guarded by Bavarian Soldiers.
The Emperor at the Camp of Metz.
The Surrender at Sedan: Interview of Napoleon III. with Count Bismarck.
Downfall of the Empire, 1870: Gambetta Proclaiming the Republic in Paris.
Wilhelm III., Hesse-Cassel, where the Emperor Napoleon was Confined, 1870.
Camden Place, Chiselmhurst, where the Emperor Napoleon died, 1873.

Price Sixpence (per post, Eightpence). Published at the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS Office, 198, Strand, London, W.C.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—Morning Performances every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. Doors open at 1.30, commence at 1.45. TO-NIGHT, the Drury Lane Comic Christmas Annual, entitled THE CHILDREN IN THE WOOD; or, Harlequin Queen Mab, or the World of Dreams. Written by E. L. Blanchard, with Characteristic Scenery by W. C. Levey. Musical composed and selected by W. C. Levey. Fanciful Ballet and general action of the Pantomime arranged by Mr. J. Cornack, under the supervision of Mr. F. B. Chatterton. Characters in the Opening by the celebrated Vokes Family, Mesdames Harriet Coveney, Violet Cameron, Russell, May Hamilton, A. Temple, Miller, D'Arcy, Ryan, Mowbray, Lizzie Grosvenor, Mend, Ford, &c.; Messrs. Brittain Wright, James Johnston, Rignold, Lickfold, &c. Characters in the Harlequinade—Messrs. Fred Evans and W. H. Harvey, Clowns; Walter Vokes and Willie Harvey, Harlequins; the Misses Rodina and Jessie Vokes, Columbiads; Mr. Paul Herring and J. Morris, Pantalons; Lizzie Grosvenor, Harlequina; Number Nip, Nigger Minstrel; Herr Schmitt and Sons, Acrobats; the Brothers Guida, the Comic Skaters; Miss Collonetti, the Pedestal Skipping-Rope Dancer; and Twelve Chorister Boys. Preceded by the Farce of THE TALE OF A COMET. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at Seven, and terminate at Eleven. Prices from sixpence to five guineas. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five.—Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—Lessee, Mr. Dion Boucicault.—BABEL and BILBOU (by Dion Boucicault and J. R. Planche, Esqrs.). Every Evening, at Seven. Morning Performance Every Saturday at Two. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. W. S. Gilbert's New Fairy Comedy, THE WICKED WORLD, Every Evening. Characters by Messrs. Popple, Amos Buckstone; Mesdames Robertson, Amy Roselle, M. Litton, &c. And other entertainments. Box-office daily, Ten till Five.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.—Every Evening until further notice, an entirely Original Play, by W. G. Wills, entitled CHARLES I., Charles I., Mr. Henry Irving; Oliver Cromwell, Mr. George Belmore; Mr. Forrester, Mr. E. F. Edgar, Mr. R. Markby, Miss G. Pauncefort; and Queen Henrietta Maria, Miss Isabelle Bateman. The Play is produced with new and appropriate Scenery by Hawes Craven and H. Cuthbert. Performance will commence at 7.15 with A HAPPY PAIR—Mr. C. Warner and Miss Virginia Francis; concluding with SHOULD THIS MEET THE EYE—Mr. F. W. Irish.

OPERA COMIQUE, Strand.—Doors open at 6.30; at Seven, Offenbach's Favourite Bouffonerie, THE BLIND BEGGARS; at 7.30, THE LADIES' BATTLE—Miss Eleanor Button; at Nine, L'ÉLÉPHANT; or, The Merry Foxphillies, by Hervé. Private Boxes and Stalls at all the Libraries and Box-office. Prices, 1s. to 3s. No fees for booking.

GRAND CIRQUE, HOLBORN.—In consequence of the immense success of the ROYAL PROGRAMME, which elicited the admiration of the illustrious visitors on their recent visit to this popular place of amusement, it will be presented EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING until further notice. Open at Two and Seven. On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 29, the Boys of the Royal Naval Hospital, Greenwich, will again attend, accompanied by their splendid Band.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.—The splendid Pantomime of CINDERELLA; or, Harlequin and ye Little Glass Slipper, every Evening, at Seven o'clock; Morning Performances every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12.45, to which Children under Ten half price to all parts of the House. 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, and 53rd times of representation.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL CHORAL SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. BARNBY.—Under the immediate patronage and sanction of the Council of the Royal Albert Hall.
President—His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.; the Earl of Fife, &c.
Vice-Presidents—His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.; the Earl of Fife, &c.
A SERIES OF SIX GRAND ORATORIO CONCERTS will be given at the ROYAL ALBERT HALL during the ensuing season, at which the following Works will be performed—Bach's "Passion" (S. Mathew), Mendelssohn's "Elijah," Handel's "Belshazzar," Handel's "Messiah," Handel's "Israel in Egypt," Rossini's "Stabat Mater," &c. The Concerts will take place on the following dates—Wednesday, Feb. 12; Wednesday, Feb. 26; Wednesday, March 19; Wednesday, April 2; Wednesday, April 23; Wednesday, May 7. Band and Chorus of 1200 Performers. Organist, Dr. Stainer.
Subscription for the Series—Loggia (to hold eight persons), £12 12s.; Boxes (grand tier), £15 15s.; Boxes (upper tier), £7 7s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, £2 2s.; Area Stalls, 6s. Balcony, 1s. Tickets of Admission to each Concert—Loggia (to hold eight persons), £2 10s.; Boxes (grand tier), £3 3s.; Boxes (upper tier), £1 10s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Area Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Doors open at Seven o'clock, Commence at Eight. Subscribers' Names received at Novello, Ewer, and Co.'s, 1, Berners-street, W., and 35, Poultry, E.C.; Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall; Mitchell's, Old Bond-street; Chappell and Co.'s, New Bond-street; Cranage and Co.'s, Regent-street; L. Cock and Co.'s, New Bond-street; and at the Royal Albert Hall.

WEDNESDAY NEXT.—LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS.
ST. JAMES'S HALL, under the direction of Mr. JOHN BOOSEY.—WEDNESDAY NEXT, JAN. 29, Eight o'clock. Artists—Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Banks, and Madame Pater; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Nordblom, and Mr. Stanley. The London Orpheus Quartet, Novello, Miss Kate Roberts. Conductors, Mr. J. L. Hutton and Mr. Lutz. Tickets, 1s. to 6s., to be had of Austin, St. James's Hall, and Boosey and Co., Holles-street.

WEDNESDAY NEXT.—Miss EDITH WYNNE and Madame PATER at the BALLAD CONCERT. Tickets of Keith, Prowse, and Co., 45, Cheapside; and Hay's, Royal Exchange-buildings.

WEDNESDAY NEXT.—Mr. SIMS REEVES and Mr. STANTLEY at the BALLAD CONCERT. Tickets of Chappell and Co., 51, New Bond-street.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
THE SEVENTH WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES, &c., now OPEN from Ten till Six. Admission 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. JAMES FAHEY, Sec. Gallery, 63, Pall-mall.

DORÉ'S GREAT PICTURE OF "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "Triumph of Christianity," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Titania," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
THE ELEVENTH WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES is now OPEN. 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission, 1s.—ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—Messrs. Moore and Burgess, Sole Lessees. Great and glorious success of the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS' HOLIDAY PROGRAMME, which will be repeated EVERY NIGHT at Eight, and on EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY at Three and Eight, until further notice.
Private Boxes, £1 1s. 6d. and £2 12s. 6d.; Pantois, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s. Gallies, 1s. Doors open for the Day Performance at 2.30; for the Evening Performance at Seven. No charge for booking seats. No fees or extra charges whatsoever.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS' HOLIDAY PROGRAMME, again pronounced by the whole of the leading Metropolitan Papers an unequalled success from beginning to end. The attendance at the St. James's Great Hall throughout the past week (at both the Day and Evening Performances) was really marvellous, hundreds of persons having been turned from the doors at each performance, owing to the vast hall being literally crammed from area to gallery. The whole of the leading Newspapers agree in pronouncing the aspect presented at St. James's Great Hall on Boxing Day as one of the sights of London. The New Programme, having met with the cordial approval of the public, will be repeated until further notice. Every night at Eight; Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Three and Eight.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.
THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will give THREE GRAND JUVENILE PERFORMANCES during the Present Week—viz., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at Three. The new and highly-successful Programme will be given in its entirety on each occasion. Children under Twelve half price to Stalls and Area. Doors open at 2.30. Carriages at Five.

On TUESDAY AFTERNOON at THREE, TUESDAY NIGHT at EIGHT.

Two Special Performances will be given by the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS in the ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL on the occasion of MR. FREDERICK BURGESS'S EIGHTH ANNUAL BENEFIT. Doors open for the Day Performance at Two; for the Evening at Seven. Pantois, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s. 6d.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Upper Gallery, 1s. No fees or extra charges. Places may be secured at Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall, from 9 a.m. until 10 p.m.

THE MOST INTERESTING AND ATTRACTIVE PERFORMANCES OF THE SEASON will be given by the

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS at the ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL, TUESDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, JAN. 28, at Three, and Tuesday Night at Eight, on the occasion of MR. FREDERICK BURGESS'S EIGHTH ANNUAL BENEFIT, when an Entirely New Programme will be presented, the whole of the Songs, Choruses, and Ballads having been written and composed expressly for the occasion, by the following eminent Authors and Composers—Charles Dunphie, Esq., A.B.; Mr. E. L. Blanchard, Mr. Henry S. Leigh, Mr. Frank Vizetelly, Mr. Frank Stainforth; Mr. Nelson Lee, the younger; Mr. H. Hunter, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. J. L. Molloy, Mr. A. Nish, and Mr. W. Meyer Lutz. Sixteen New and Beautiful Pieces will be introduced into the First Part. The Instrumental Department will be considerably augmented for the occasion.

On TUESDAY AFTERNOON NEXT at THREE, on TUESDAY EVENING at EIGHT, ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL.—The MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will give Two of the most brilliant and attractive Entertainments of the Season, on the occasion of MR. FREDERICK BURGESS'S EIGHTH ANNUAL BENEFIT, every Song, Ballad, Part-Song, and Chorus in the mammoth Programme having been Written and Composed expressly for these occasions. Places may be secured at Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall, on Monday and Tuesday.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, JAN. 28, THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will give an EXTRA GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE, at Three, in the ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL, when a Programme of rare excellence will be presented, every Song, Ballad, Chorus, and Part-Song having been Written and Composed expressly for the occasion by some of the most eminent Authors and Composers of the age. The Day Performance will be precisely the same in every particular as that to be given in the Evening. Doors open Two; Carriages at 5.15.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON at THREE, TUESDAY NIGHT at EIGHT, ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL.—The EIGHTH ANNUAL BENEFIT of MR. FREDERICK BURGESS. Great and glorious Programme. All the Songs, Ballads, Part-Songs, and Choruses comprised in the First Part having been Written and Composed for the occasion. Doors open at Two o'clock and Seven o'clock.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON NEXT at THREE, TUESDAY NIGHT at EIGHT, ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL.—The Whole of the following Songs, Ballads, &c., will be sung for the First Time. Entirely New Ballad, "Faces Vanished like a Dream." Words by Frank Stainforth; Music composed by Meyer Lutz.
New Song, "The Exiled Keturah." Music by W. Meyer Lutz.
New Ballad, "The Other Day." Words written by Frank Vizetelly, Esq.; the Music composed by W. M. Lutz.
New Comic Song, "O, ain't she sweet on me!"
New Ballad, "Down where the Bluebells Grow." Composed by A. Nish.
New Comic Song, "Riding in a Hansom."
New Ballad, "Safe Within my Little Bed."
New Comic Song, "I'm a Nigger always Laughing."
New Ballad, "Chasing Away." Composed by A. Nish.
New Song, "Under the Lamp." Composed by A. Nish; Words by F. Stainforth.
New Song, "A Health to Absent Friends." Written by E. L. Blanchard, Esq.; Music composed by W. M. Lutz.
Entirely New Comic Song, "Glycerina." Written by Nelson Lee the younger.
New Song, "He Conquers who Endures." Written by Charles Dunphie, Esq., A.B.; Music by A. Nish.
"Dinah Doe." Words by Frederick Burnand, Esq.; Music by J. L. Molloy.
Pantois, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s. 6d.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Upper Gallery, 1s.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON NEXT at THREE, TUESDAY NIGHT at EIGHT, ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL.—MR. FREDERICK BURGESS'S EIGHTH ANNUAL BENEFIT. The Great Galas of the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS. Brilliant Season—Every Member comprised in the first part. SHOULD THE WEATHER PROVE WET OR UNFAVOURABLE ON TUESDAY, on the occasion of

MR. FREDERICK BURGESS'S ANNUAL BENEFIT at the ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL. There is not the slightest difficulty or inconvenience in getting to or from the Hall, as every West-End omnibus will set intending visitors down at the doors. Opposite the Piccadilly entrance is the largest cab rank in London. Omnibuses to every part of London and the suburban districts immediately after the Performance.

MR. and MRS. REED'S New and Original Entertainment, entitled HAPPY ACADIA, ALL ABOARD, and VERY CATCHING—ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Every Evening (except Saturday), at Eight. Morning Representations during the Holidays, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

Besides the Illustrations which we give this week of the Lying in State and Funeral of Napoleon III., there appeared in our last Number a Portrait of the late Emperor, which has been highly approved.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1873.

The dawn of the Parliamentary Session begins to show itself. It reveals nothing distinctly, but one can discern through the lessening obscurity the dim form of those features of policy which will probably engross public attention within a few weeks. The re-assembling of Parliament is looked forward to without any remarkable excitement of feeling. Extra-Parliamentary speeches which members have delivered to their constituents since the beginning of the recess down to the present moment can hardly be said to indicate a convergence upon any well-defined line of proximate policy. There is not now an all-absorbing question upon which, as in 1869 and 1870, every eye is fixed in watchful expectation. The stability of the Government is not visibly poised upon any one great measure. Our foreign relations disclose no danger and present no topic for debate likely to discredit the line pursued during the last six months by the Ministers of the Crown. There is no financial gulf to be filled in. There is no party cry of serious significance to be met and overcome. The break of morn is not marked by any known prognostics of stormy weather. Judging from superficial phenomena only, observers would be very apt to conclude that the approaching Session, useful as it may turn out to be, will be neither lively nor stirring.

Perhaps not—but let us not be too confident. It is not, perhaps, very likely, but it is far from impossible, that sudden gales may arise that will require all the courage and skill of the Government to weather. The hulls of party antagonism are almost always delusive in their effect. At any rate, we cannot count upon their continuance. It may have been noticed that Sessions which open most quietly frequently become most tempestuous before their termination. There is no necessary connection that we are aware of between this and that. There is no law of nature to determine that the day which sees an unclouded sunrise shall witness a stormy sunset. But experience (or observation, rather) has taught most people—in this country, at least—not to boast when putting on the harness as they may boast who put it off. The ensuing Parliamentary Session

will comprehend within its scope several matters which in their handling may become inflammable—we might even say explosive. Much of the character and even the result of the Session will depend upon the temper of political parties. It is not very keen just now. It is not over-susceptible of offence. But an accidental occurrence, a false step in tactics, a burning word of anger or defiance, may easily provoke issues of the most momentous importance.

For instance, it is generally accepted—not without well-grounded evidence, we think—as a settled matter, that the Premier has occupied no small proportion of his time during the recess in framing a measure intended to deal with the questions of Local Taxation and Local Government. The large majority of votes, drawn from both sides of the House, recorded in favour of the motion of Sir Massey Lopes last Session, was regarded as a formidable challenge to her Majesty's Ministers to deal with the whole question it involved in a comprehensive but carefully-considered measure. The readjustment of local to imperial taxation, the tracing out of the limits to be assigned in justice to each, the determining their respective incidence, and the laying down in clear practical provisions of the principles and the working machinery by which each shall hereafter be governed, will demand a fulness of accurate information, a breadth of judgment, and a steady and impartial regard to justice, which, perhaps, no man is so qualified as Mr. Gladstone to meet and satisfy. Everyone, however, must see that legislation upon so large and vital a question is fraught with elements of uncertainty. The points at which it will necessarily touch the interests of different classes render the task to be accomplished a peculiarly delicate and difficult one. Conflicts may turn up in the course of this work of readjustment which may exert an incalculable influence upon the progress and result of the Session. We should not like to predict what will be the fate of the measure. Happily, we are not called upon to do so—but, whatever it may be, it will probably govern the fate of the Ministry.

Then, again, there is the Irish University question, which the Government is bound to settle, or attempt to settle, during the next Session. A measure might be so framed by it as to produce an immense explosion of ecclesiastical feeling. We have sometimes been apprehensive that such would be the result of almost any proposition which it might submit to Parliament upon this subject. Our fears decrease as the Session approaches. There is a mode of disposing of the subject which ought to satisfy all parties, and we believe her Majesty's Ministers will adopt that mode. Doubtless, it will to some extent differ from the provisions of Mr. Fawcett's bill, or otherwise that bill would not have been so resolutely opposed last Session. But if, as we expect, it will be conformed to the principles of justice, squaring its provisions with the policy already recognised for the government of the Irish people—namely, that of religious equality—although it may disappoint some partisans, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, we believe it will meet the desires of the Legislature, and in all probability will close the breach which has for some two or three years past threatened to swallow up, and, we must add, unworthily swallow up, her Majesty's Government.

On the land tenure question, which will probably come up for discussion and legislation, we have no suspicion that the proposals to be made on the responsibility of the Cabinet will meet with very serious opposition. They will, no doubt, direct the action of Parliament towards the removal of some of the most objectionable features of the present system, but they are not likely to favour revolutionary projects. Possibly the financial arrangements of the Government, more especially as they touch the amount of national expenditure, may prove unsatisfactory to a large number of their general supporters. The fact is that Estimates almost always exceed the wishes not only of the taxpayers, but of the Government itself. They are to be controlled only by public opinion, and public opinion has not hitherto, in these times of commercial prosperity, very strongly declared itself. The outlook, on the whole, therefore, is not visibly very menacing. Barring accidents, the Government will probably be able to work through the chief items of their programme without being obliged to resort either to resignation or dissolution. We should not be surprised if the Session about to open should, in the end, prove to be as fruitful of good legislation as any that had preceded it in the present Parliament; while it is not at all impossible that some unforeseen concurrence of contingent events should culminate in an earlier appeal to the constituencies than public expectation now deems to be probable.

The Address in the House of Commons in answer to the Queen's Speech at the opening of Parliament will be moved by the Hon. C. G. Lyttelton, M.P. for East Worcestershire, and will be seconded by Mr. W. H. Stone, M.P. for Portsmouth.

During the stormy weather at the beginning of this week the Southwold surf life-boat of the National Life-Boat Institution was launched, and was successful in saving the crew of eight men of the brig Belle Isle, of Shoreham, which vessel was wrecked on the Sizewell Bank. The Life-Boat Society's boat at Arbrath, N.B., also saved the crew of the wrecked schooner James, of Puff. The Fishmongers' and Drapers' Companies have each forwarded an additional donation of 100 gs.

THE COURT.

Mr. Lowe arrived at Osborne on Wednesday week, and dined with the Queen. Her Majesty held a Council at Osborne on Thursday, at which were present Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Lowe, and Mr. Goschen. Mr. Cardwell had an audience of the Queen, and introduced Major William Palliser, C.B., who received the honour of knighthood. Prince Leopold drove to Ryde on Friday. The Rev. George Connor, Vicar of Newport, dined with the Queen and the Royal family on Saturday. Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service at Whippingham church on Sunday morning, when Canon Prothero, assisted by Dr. Bradley, officiated—the latter preaching. On Monday the Queen received a visit from Prince Napoleon and Princess Clotilde, who returned to town the same day. The Queen drove to Cowes and Newport on Tuesday afternoon, accompanied by the Marchioness of Ely, Viscountess Sydney, and Lady Waterpark. Viscount Bridport was in attendance upon horseback as Equerry in Waiting. Viscount and Viscountess Sydney had the honour of dining with the Queen. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice drove out on Wednesday morning, attended by the Hon. Horatia Stopford; and Prince Leopold walked out. Her Majesty has telegraphed to Mrs. Graves, the widow of the late senior member for Liverpool, expressing her deep sorrow at the sad event which so suddenly deprived that great constituency of its representative. The Duke of Edinburgh has written to Mrs. Graves to the same effect.

Last Saturday there was a "lawn meet" of the West Norfolk foxhounds at Sandringham Park, and breakfast was served to the members of the hunt at the house, which was thrown open to all comers. Breakfast concluded, a procession was formed from the house through the noble avenue of trees to the Norwich gates, the pack leading, and the foremost place in the hunt being of course assigned to the Prince and Princess of Wales. Their "following" consisted of nearly three hundred ladies and gentlemen on horseback, and an innumerable company in carriages of every description. The sport of the day, however, as might be expected in the presence of so large and miscellaneous a gathering, was not of a very satisfactory character. On Sunday the Prince and Princess, with the Royal children and the guests staying at Sandringham House, attended Divine service at the parish church in the morning. The prayers were said by the Rev. W. L. Onslow, and the sermon preached by Canon Kingsley. On Monday their Royal Highnesses arrived at Marlborough House, from Sandringham, and on Tuesday left town on a visit for the rest of the week to the Marquis of Ailesbury, at Savernake, Wilts. The Prince and Princess and the Duke of Cambridge and suites arrived at Savernake in the evening by special train from Paddington, and were met at the station by the Marquis of Ailesbury and Colonel Fyng. The station was tastefully decorated. Their Royal Highnesses at once proceeded to Tottenham House, the route being illuminated by torches held by a number of the Marquis's men. The Prince, with about ten other gentlemen, drove from Savernake House to Chisbury Wood on Wednesday morning, where some fair sport was enjoyed. The Princess and the ladies drove to meet them; and luncheon was provided at the homestead of Chisbury Farm. The party sat down about twenty-two in number. The close of the day was occupied with shooting in the adjacent woods, and some excellent sport was enjoyed. At the dinner in the evening the Wilts Yeomanry band performed. The Prince and Princess have acceded to the request to visit Marlborough. The Prince and Princess are expected at Belvoir Castle during February, on a visit to the Duke of Rutland. The Prince, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Abercorn, Lord Ernest Bruce, Lord Methuen, the Hon. F. Leveson-Gower, Colonel Macdonald, Colonel Farquharson, Colonel the Hon. H. Byng, Lieutenant-Colonel Teesdale, Captain Wellesley, and Mr. Osborne went out for another day's shooting on Thursday.

Prince Arthur arrived at Rome on Monday, and took up his residence at the Hôtel des Iles Britanniques. The British Ambassador immediately paid his personal respects to the Prince, and the King sent his Master of Ceremonies to compliment him on his arrival. The King on Tuesday most cordially received Prince Arthur at the Royal Palace.

Prince and Princess Christian gave a ball, on Wednesday night, at Cumberland Lodge. A distinguished company assembled about ten o'clock, dancing commencing shortly afterwards, and being continued till late. The Prince and Princess have no intention whatever of leaving England, as has been reported; but will, on the completion of their visit to Belvoir on Feb. 1, return to Frogmore House, where they will remain till the works now going on at Cumberland Lodge are completed.

Earl De Grey, son and heir (and only child) of the Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon, comes of age on the 29th inst., and the event will be celebrated with a variety of rejoicings.

The flag-officer's Greenwich Hospital pension of £150 a year vacated by the death of Admiral Sir F. Michell has been awarded to Admiral T. W. Carter, C.B.

Mr. John Freeland, of Nice, has given £5000 to the Western Infirmary at Glasgow, and Mr. Alexander, M.P., has presented £2000 to the free library at West Bromwich.

Mr. G. Ward-Hunt, member for North Northamptonshire, was, on Saturday, elected chairman of the County Chamber of Agriculture at the annual meeting at Northampton.

Her Majesty's ship Tamar arrived in the Firth of Forth last week, having on board about 600 men of the 21st Regiment (Royal North British Fusiliers), who have returned from India.

Bearwood, the country seat of Mr. J. Walter, M.P. for Berks, is en fête in celebration of the marriage of Mr. Arthur Walter, eldest surviving son of Mr. Walter, with Miss Anson, which took place a short time since, and the rejoicings in connection with which were deferred until the present time.

At a meeting held in Leeds, on Wednesday, in furtherance of the objects of the Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, the Archbishop of York, who presided, stated that there are 50,000 idiots in the United Kingdom, of whom 30 per cent are enabled to become useful members of society, and the remainder may be materially benefited.

From the tables published in the French *Journal Officiel* it appears that the proceeds of the indirect taxes in France are considerably less than the estimates. The falling off amounts to 153,605,000f.; of this total 55,901,000f. belong to the old taxes, and 98,604,000f. to the new. The increased duties on wine and sugar have had the effect not only of diminishing consumption, but of encouraging fraud. The *Débats*, in drawing attention to these results, says that the fiscal system which M. Thiers has so obstinately defended is evidently not favourable to the increase of the public revenue; and it asks whether that system has not passed what are called the limits of elasticity, beyond which its action is trammelled at the expense alike of consumption and the revenue.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

James Robinson, perhaps the very best jockey that ever got into a saddle, died at Newmarket last week, at the advanced age of seventy-nine. He rode his last race in 1852, when he met with a very bad fall, which permanently lamed him, and prevented him from ever riding again. It is, therefore, upwards of twenty-one years since he made his final appearance in public, and possibly few of the present generation of turf men are aware that he rode the winners of nine Two Thousands, five One Thousands, six Derbys, two Oaks, and two St. Legers. Such a list of successes is quite unparalleled; and it is easy to believe that his patient study of the riding of Frank Buckle and Sam Chifney, for whom, as a young man, he had the greatest admiration, had enabled him to combine the brilliancy and dash of the former with the beautifully delicate handling of the latter. Robinson was a very quiet and reserved man, talking little of, and appearing to take slight interest in, racing; but through all his long career his honour and integrity were unimpeachable.

At Calcutta, on the 24th ult., the Viceroy's cup, presented by Lord Northbrook, was run for, and was won by Mr. Ali Abdoolah's Satellite, ridden by Brewty. Mr. Lewis's The Fawn ran the winner in to a neck. The distance was two miles, and the race was run in 3 min. 49 sec. Messrs. Hamilton's cup was won by Colonel Carey's Echo, Harkaway being second.

Lord Portsmouth, who has hunted the Eggesford country entirely at his own expense for fourteen years, received a very handsome testimonial on Thursday, the 16th inst. It was presented at a lunch at the Victoria Hall, Exeter, and consisted of two pictures. One was painted by Mr. Wells, and is a portrait of his Lordship; and the other, the work of Mr. R. Ansdell, R.A., represents "the death," and contains portraits of Lord Lymington, the Earl's eldest son, and Charles Littleworth, the huntsman. About 500 guests and visitors attended the presentation, for which £1116 16s. had been subscribed by 302 gentlemen.

The Altcar Club coursing meeting, which took place towards the end of last week, suffered greatly from the withdrawal of Lord Lurgan's dogs, which was necessitated by the death of his father-in-law, Lord Kilmaine. Added to this, Lord Stair's representatives were detained at the postponed Wigtownshire meeting; and five greyhounds which Mr. Borron intended to enter were omitted in consequence of a telegraphic blunder, so that affairs did not look very promising. However, the quality of the competitors was excellent, and, in spite of the incessant rains of the last few weeks, the country was in a very fair condition. In the first round of the members' cup Chameleon beat Tumult cleverly, after an undecided; old Bed of Stone never gave Tyrant the least chance, though the last-named showed such capital form at the Ridgway Club meeting; and Cripple, Babety, and Concrete were put out. The favourites got through the first ties pretty well—Enterprise, who succumbed to Lance, proving a notable exception, as 3 to 1 was laid on him. Chameleon and Bed of Stone won their courses with all their old brilliancy; and Blackburn and Muriel actually ran three times before the latter was drawn by arrangement. Slight odds were laid on Bed of Stone when she met Chameleon in the third ties; but she seemed all abroad, and a fall into a ditch quite destroyed her chance. This left Mr. Lister with Cressus and Chameleon against Mr. Briggs's Blackburn, and he elected to run the former, who had no trouble in securing the stake, as Blackburn fell and broke a leg when he was leading fully three lengths and looking all over a winner. Cressus is by Cashier from the famous Chloe, and will probably be Mr. T. T. C. Lister's Waterloo representative. Mr. Lister's good fortune stuck to him in the Sefton Stakes, for Cripple, by Cauld Kail—Chloe, won all her courses very meritoriously; and, in the final spin, beat Voisage, by Ventre St. Gris—Shadow, almost pointlessly. Mr. R. Jardine had the Croxteth Stakes quite to himself, as the "dividers"—Carbineer and Joan—are both in his kennel.

It has been publicly announced that Peasant Boy, who, it will be remembered, ran up to Bed of Stone for the last Waterloo Cup, will this year appear in Mr. Blackstock's nomination, which has accordingly been backed down to 10 to 1, and gives every indication of seeing a still shorter price.

Up to the present time amateur athletes have generally managed their disputes without legal assistance; but on Tuesday last a large number of them appeared at the Lord Mayor's Court, Guildhall, to assist in the case of "Wheeler v. Hillier," which excited a great deal of interest. The plaintiff had sent in his entry for the three-mile handicap at the sports of the Crystal Palace Athletic Club, which was accepted; but on the day of the race an objection was made to him on the ground that he was not a gentleman-amateur, and the committee decided that he could not be allowed to compete. However, he insisted on running, and, starting—as was alleged by the defendant's witnesses—some little distance up the course, came in first. Of course, the prize was not awarded to him, and this action was brought to recover the value of it. The case occupied some three hours, and Messrs. P. J. Burt, W. Rye, C. J. Michod, Sydenham Dixon, J. E. Matthews, and other well-known athletes, gave evidence, and a verdict was given for the defendant, with full costs. A bill of exceptions is, however, to be taken into the Court of Queen's Bench; so it is just possible that there may be a new trial.

Mr. Ridgway has most opportunely, considering the high price of mutton, published a thoroughly practical pamphlet by Mr. Henry Woods, of Merton, on Diseases of Sheep, with directions for their treatment and numerous well-tested recipes.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

Arrangements have been made to provide the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS with sketches of various matters of interest which are expected to take place, during the months that will ensue, in different parts of the world.

CHINA.—The well-known Special Artist of this Journal, Mr. William Simpson, who has been sent out to China from England expressly for this service, will contribute illustrations of the scenery, the great cities, the national habits and customs, and other characteristics of that vast Empire, as well as of the neighbouring countries in the Eastern Archipelago.

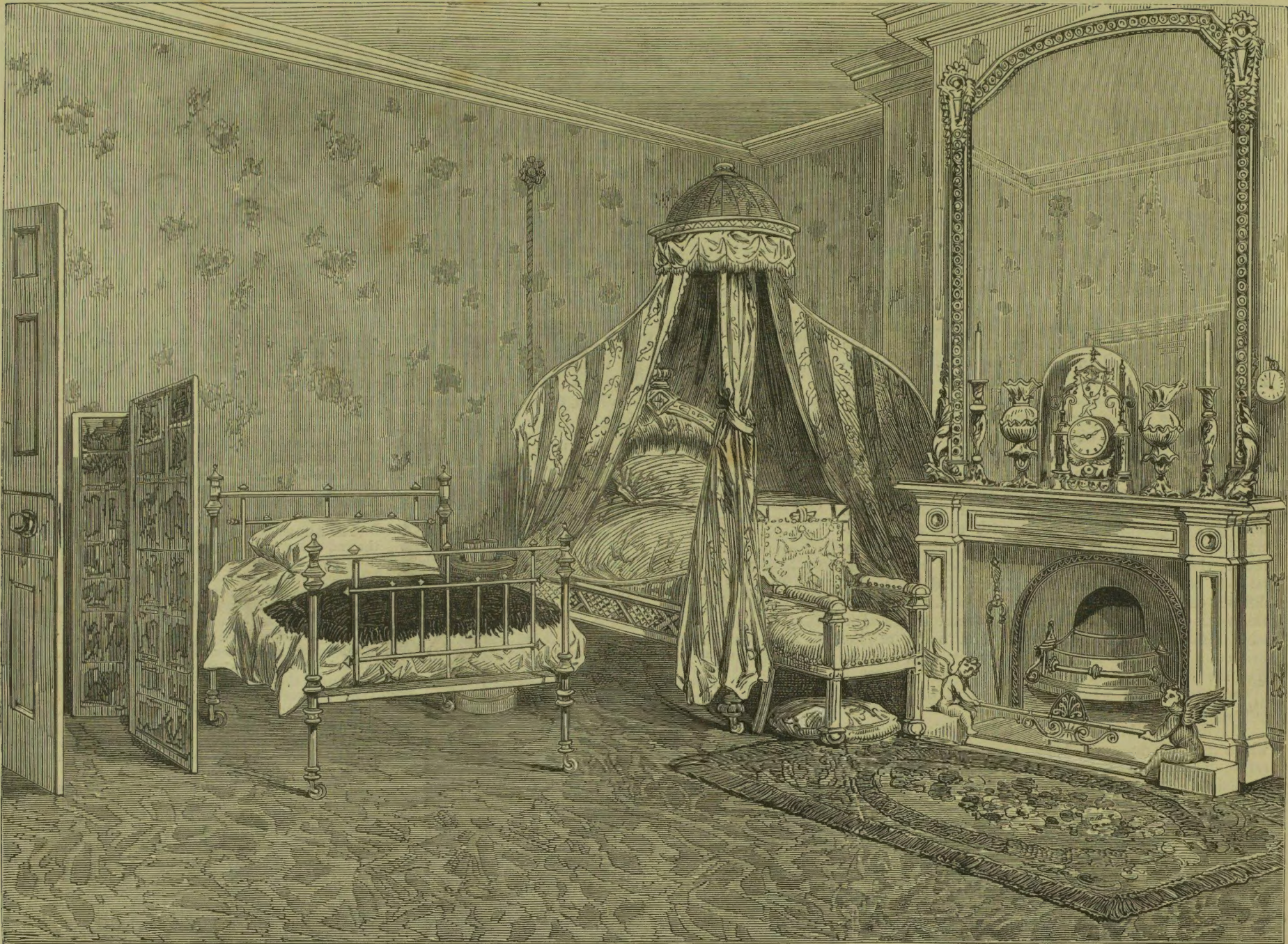
THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT will be traversed by Mr. Simpson on his way home; and in passing through California, British America, and the United States, from the Pacific to the Atlantic shores, he will be enabled to furnish a great number of sketches, representing the aspects of those new countries, and their progress in social improvement.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND will be visited by a correspondent who has already set forth on his voyage to the Antipodes, and who will procure fresh illustrations of whatever may have recently occurred of local importance in the several provinces of those remote British colonies.

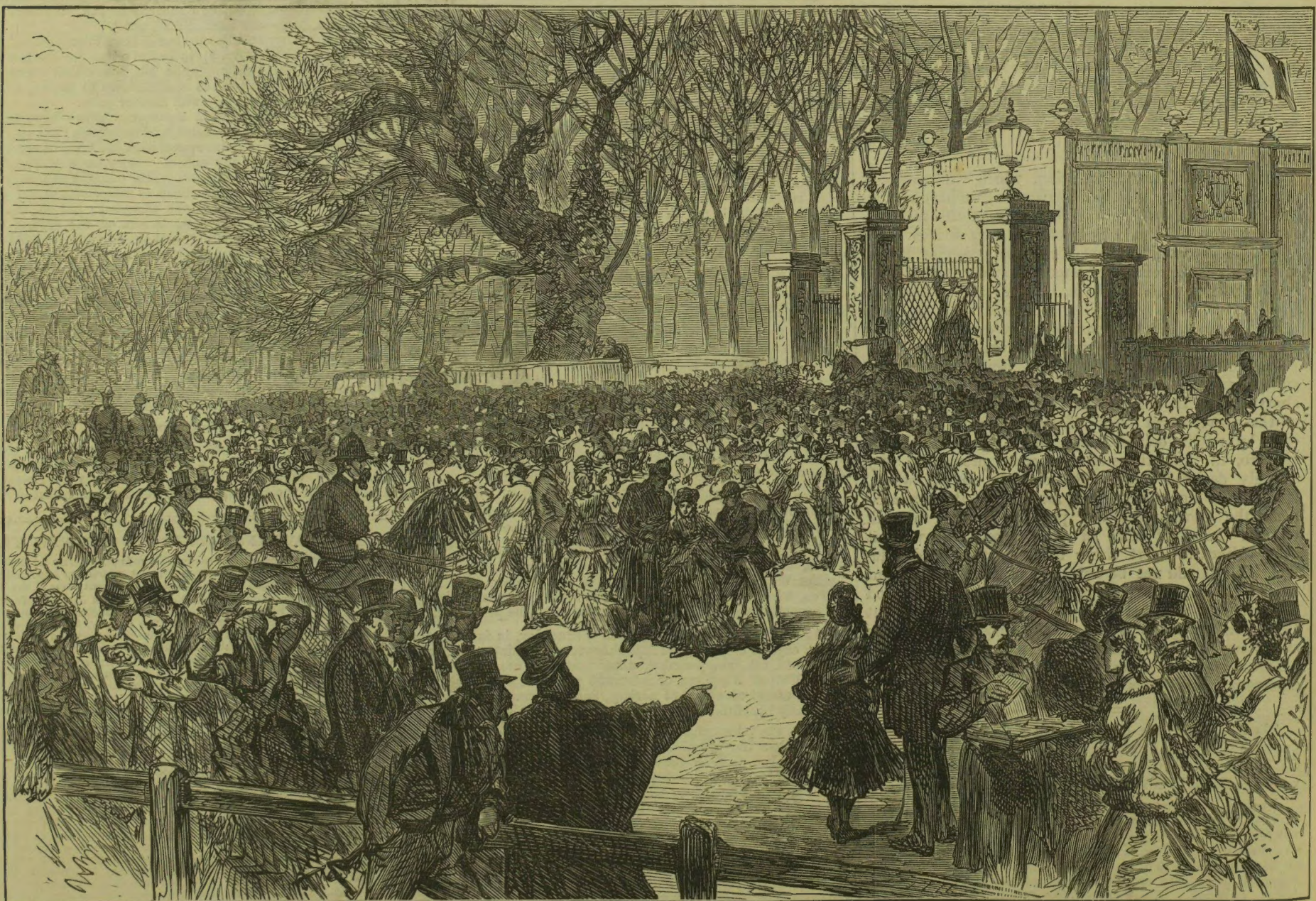
EASTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA have lately engaged a large amount of public attention, owing to the adventures and explorations of Dr. Livingstone, and the mission of Sir Bartle Frere to put an end to the Zanzibar slave trade; the Proprietors of this Journal have therefore arranged for an early supply of sketches from that quarter of the globe.

IN EUROPE, THE VIENNA UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF ART AND INDUSTRY is likely to be one of the most attractive subjects of notice after its opening in May; and the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will employ Special Artists of competent knowledge and skill to represent the chief features of that Exhibition. A Special Correspondent has been sent to BERLIN, and sketches illustrating German Manners and Customs will appear from time to time; while at PARIS this Journal has a resident Correspondent.

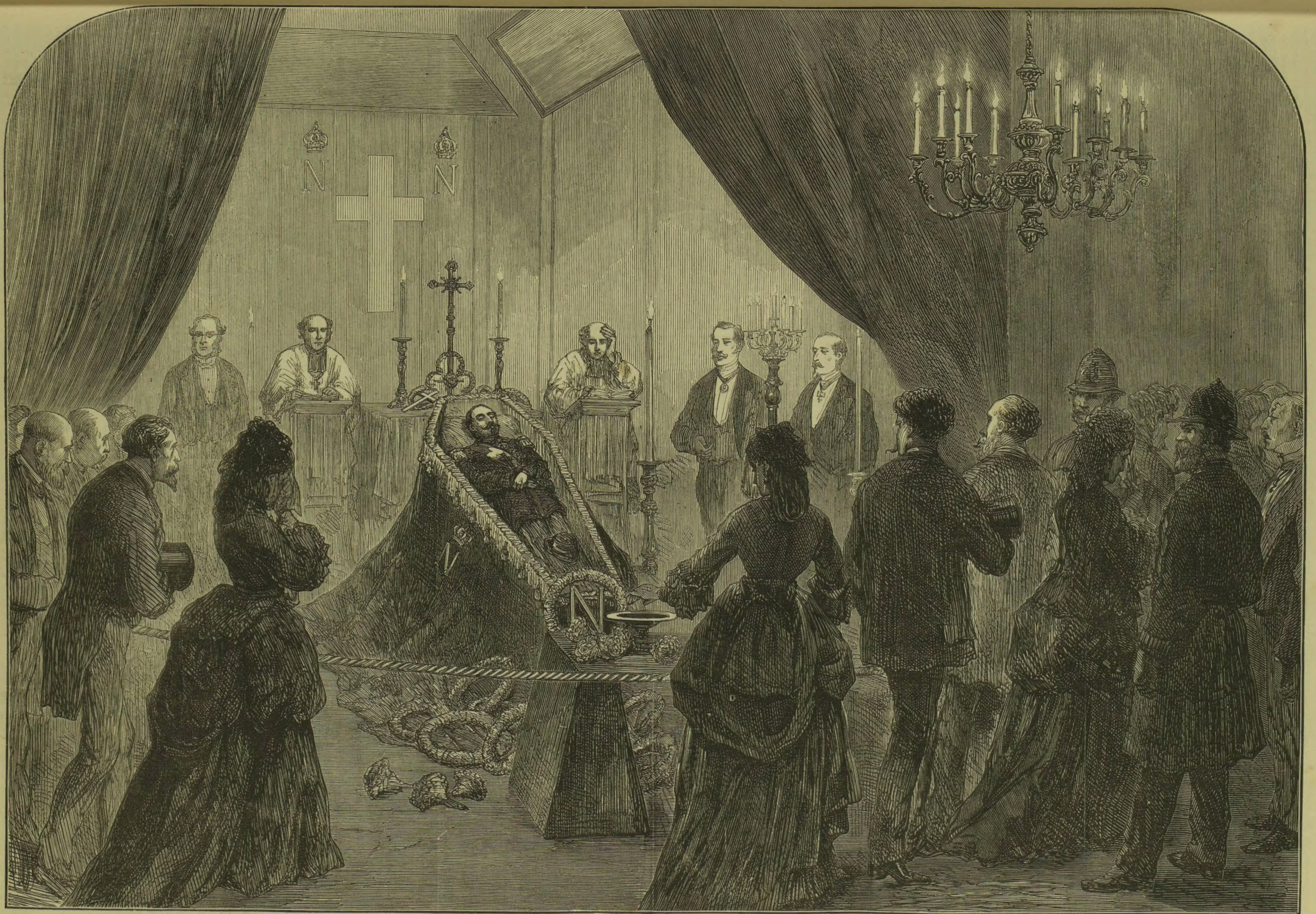
THE LATE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.



ROOM WHERE THE EMPEROR DIED.



THE LYING IN STATE: CROWD AT THE GATE.



THE LATE EMPEROR NAPOLEON: THE LYING IN STATE.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Jan. 23.

Now that death has destroyed the hopes of the Bonapartist party, whose intrigues will henceforth have none of that importance they retained during the lifetime of the fallen Emperor, unusual activity is apparent among the partisans of a fusion between the Legitimist and Orleanist Princes. In consequence of the Duc de Larocheffoucauld Besaccia having stated in one of the bureaux of the Assembly that the Count de Paris had personally said to him that he recognised but one Monarchy in the House of Bourbon, many of the supporters of the Count de Chambord have this week assumed the fusion to have really taken place, although, in point of fact, the question has not advanced a single step. It is quite true that the *Journal de Paris*, the Orleanist organ, in commenting on the words of the Legitimist Duke, remarks that the Orleans Princes take part in no dynastic competition, and that there are no pretenders to the throne among them; but it adds that, if a Monarchy is to be re-established in France, it can only be by the free will of the nation, on the basis of civil equality, political and religious liberty, and constitutional guarantees. These the Legitimist organ, the *Union*, maintains are vouched for by the letters and manifestoes published from time to time by the Count de Chambord, hence the facility of effecting an agreement between the Legitimists and Orleanists. To bring about this result, however, it demands, it says, but that the Count de Paris should visit the Count de Chambord. "Only let the chief of the Orleans branch salute the King, and we will salute the heir to the throne." To this appeal the Orleanist press and the Prince have responded by silence. The present is not the first occasion that the Count de Paris has acknowledged the exile of Frohsdorff as the head of his house; still, the "fusion" has never made a step in advance any more than it is likely to do now, in spite of the optimistic articles of the Legitimist press.

A full meeting of the Committee of Thirty was held on Friday, the members having been summoned to express their opinion upon the project of the First Sub-Committee, which M. Thiers had rejected, at the beginning of the week, for the far more logical project of M. Talion. After a long and important debate, the Sub-Committee's preamble, which reserves in its integrity the constituent power of the Assembly, was finally adopted by twenty votes against three, two members of the Committee being absent and five abstaining from voting. In the discussion which preceded the vote, M. Grivart, a member of the Right, said that the preamble simply signified that the Committee did not contemplate settling any constitutional question, and that the members of the Committee entirely reserved their opinions upon the future form of government. He furthermore stated that it left the question of a Monarchy or a Republic intact. M. de Larcy, the president, having confirmed this view, the Vicomte de Cumont said that the right of the National Assembly to proclaim a Monarchy would not be affected by voting the proposition; and the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier stated that the Right accepted the present Government from patriotism, but reserved the right of future action. In reply to these speeches, M. Albert Grévy maintained that the Committee could not leave the form of government in suspense, and M. Emmanuel Arago quoted a paragraph from the message of M. Thiers, declaring that the Republic exists, and is the legal Government of the country. The preamble having, nevertheless, been voted by an overwhelming majority, the Committee passed clause 1 of the Sub-Committee's proposal, the first sentence of which enacts that the President of the Republic shall communicate with the Assembly by messages read from the tribune by a Minister. This was duly passed; but a debate ensued on the second sentence, which gives the President the right of being heard by the Assembly whenever he shall judge necessary, after having, first of all, apprised it of his intention by message. No decision, however, was taken upon this point. The Committee, who proceed stealthily, but none the less determinedly, to clip the claws of M. Thiers, considered they had done sufficient for the day, and adjourned their proceedings until Monday. On that day the debate was reopened by Duc Decazes, who, reverting to the first sentence voted in the former sitting, proposed to incorporate in it the words "in the discussion of the laws." A long debate ensued; but the Committee again hesitated and again adjourned.

On the Sunday morning there was a meeting of members of the Assembly belonging to the Moderate Left in Paris, when the minority of the Committee of Thirty gave an account of an interview they had had on Friday with the President of the Republic, who, it appears, while consenting not to speak in the Assembly on interpellations of secondary importance, insisted on his right to address the Chamber on all matters of moment connected either with the home or foreign policy of the Government. The meeting resolved to continue the support heretofore given to M. Thiers so long as this could be done without compromising the Republic, which was yielding, it thought, too much to the Right.

This week the Assembly has again been occupied with educational questions. On Monday a debate of some importance followed an interpellation of M. Johnston concerning the reforms effected in middle-class education last autumn by M. Jules Simon. The only changes in the programmes of the public schools, which are legal, said the deputy for Bordeaux, are those made with the consent of the Upper Educational Council, and M. Jules Simon's reforms had been prescribed on his sole authority, *ergo* they were illegal. Fortunately, however, for the Minister, whom the Right are striving their utmost to oust from his place, he was enabled to make use of one very good argument in his defence. No upper educational council, said he, existed when the reforms were effected, and directly one was formed he promised to submit the changes he had decreed to its approval. Both M. Johnston and Monsignor Dupanloup (the Bishop of Orleans) spoke against the reforms, and numerous orders of the day condemning the initiative taken by the Minister were brought forward. Eventually, however, one absolving him from all blame was passed by a large majority. Not sufficient members, however, were present for the vote to be legal, and the order of the day had to be submitted again to the Assembly on the morrow, when the definitive result was highly favourable to M. Jules Simon.

Last Sunday evening a veritable hurricane, accompanied by thunder, lightning, hail, and rain, swept over Paris, causing innumerable accidents. Flashes of sheet lightning of intense vividness succeeded each other with singular rapidity, and a terrific storm of wind and hail, the like of which has not been known in Paris for many years, lasted for nearly three-quarters of an hour. There was a complete panic in the streets. Chimneys, chimney-pots, and even vehicles were overthrown by the wind; and cabs and omnibuses are even reported to have been struck by the lightning, but without either the horses, drivers, or passengers being hurt.

M. Saint René Taillandier, the author of several well-known works, and at one time Chief Secretary of the Ministry

of Public Instruction, has been elected a member of the French Academy by a majority of two votes, in opposition to M. de Viel Castel, a Legitimist candidate, and in the place of the late Father Gratry.

The French Post Office has at length issued the long-promised postal cards. The charge is three sous each for those circulating throughout France, and two sous when dispatched from one part to another of the same town.

Baron Charles Dupin died last Saturday at the age of eighty-nine. M. Dupin belonged to the Liberal party of the Restoration. Louis XVIII. gave him the title of Baron.

In ten churches yesterday special mass was said for the repose of the late Emperor's soul, the buildings being crowded.

Fenouillat, Decamp, and Benot, who had been found guilty and condemned to death for murder and incendiarism during the Commune, were executed yesterday morning.

SPAIN.

The Senate on Wednesday, by forty votes against two, passed a motion of confidence in the Minister of Justice on the question of the circulars issued for the suppression of the Carlist movement. The Alphonsist senators did not vote.

Senor Zorrilla has quite recovered from his indisposition.

ITALY.

A dinner was, on Sunday, given by the King at the Quirinal to the members of the Diplomatic Corps.

On Monday the Pope received a deputation of the St. Sabastian League of London, which has been formed to support the temporal power of the Pope. Mr. Arthur Vansittart read an address from the League to his Holiness, who, in reply, returned thanks, and hoped that the members of the league would adhere firmly to their holy principles.

In Saturday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, the Minister of Finance, Signor Sella, stated the results of the financial administration in 1872. The sums paid into the Treasury amounted to 1296 million lire, exceeding the final Budget Estimates by more than a million, and being 108 millions in excess of the receipts in 1871, notwithstanding that the date of financial service had been changed this year from Jan. 1 to Jan. 15, which reduced the sums appropriated for 1872 by 27 millions. The expenditure amounted to 1367 millions, exceeding that of 1871 by 89 millions; but the remaining 181 millions fell short of the Estimates in the final Budget. The Minister of Finance expressed a hope that the Chamber would be satisfied with the results.

Dominico Mauro, the patriot and poet, died on Saturday at Florence.

GERMANY.

The Emperor has officially informed the Emperor Francis Joseph that he will visit Vienna early in July.

Prince Bismarck has returned to Berlin from his visit to his estate at Friedrichsruhe, near Hamburg.

Count Schouvaloff has been received in audience by the Emperor, and had frequent intercourse in Court circles. According to trustworthy information, the Count has repeatedly expressed himself highly satisfied with the result of his mission to England on the subject of Central Asia.

The Court has gone into mourning for eight days for the Emperor Napoleon.

Potsdam witnessed an interesting spectacle last Saturday, on the occasion of the holding of the annual Chapter of the Black Eagle. A military service, attended by many Royal and distinguished personages, was held in the garrison chapel, which was decorated with eighty-six French flags and standards captured in the late war. In an address to the military representatives, the Emperor thanked the army for its heroism.

A Royal decree recently signed at Berlin authorises the complete distribution of the various sums lodged with the Government during the war for the reward of special acts of gallantry in the capture of trophies from the enemy. The prizes received amount to rather over £12,000, and claims were sent in by all the sixteen corps of the North German Army, with the exception of the 7th.

SWEDEN.

The King opened the Swedish Diet, on Monday, with a speech from the Throne. He expressed a hope for the ultimate union between Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. His Majesty also indicated certain schemes which the Government would propose for the consideration of the Diet.

RUSSIA.

The Grand Duchess Helena Paulovna, daughter of the late Prince Paul of Wurtemberg, and widow of the Grand Duke Michael Paulowetz, died on Tuesday afternoon.

The Court has gone into mourning for fourteen days on account of the late Emperor Napoleon III.

The Imperial Budget for 1873 is published. It sets down the revenue at 517,349,834 roubles, and the expenditure at 517,322,162 roubles.

The Emperor has conferred on Prince Michael Gortschakoff, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for Russia in Switzerland, the order of St. Stanislaus of the first class.

A telegram from St. Petersburg says that the visit of the Emperor of Germany to that Court may now be regarded as fixed for April.

The official gazette of Thursday publishes particulars of the negotiations between the British and Russian Cabinets on the subject of Central Asia, which, it says, commenced three years ago, and have continued in a friendly manner. The present exchange of notes has been also of a most amicable character, and the exchange of views showed that no important differences of opinion exist.

Referring to the report of the conclusion of a secret treaty between Russia and Persia, by which the latter power ceded territory to the Government of St. Petersburg, the Ambassador of Persia writes to deny that such treaty was ever made.

AMERICA.

The Senate has approved an appropriation of 300,000 dols. towards the Vienna International Industrial Exhibition. In the sitting of the Senate on Thursday week General Sherman delivered a powerful speech, in which he urged the resumption of specie payments, and proposed a bill redeeming United States notes in coin or 5 per cent bonds after Jan. 1, 1874.

The Committee of Ways and Means has informed Mr. Secretary Boutwell that it does not propose any new legislation in reference to the negotiation of the United States Bonds which remain to be issued, but leaves Mr. Boutwell free to decide upon the propositions now before him.

The New York Legislature has re-elected Mr. Conkling as its representative in the United States Senate; Mr. Cameron has been re-elected senator by the Legislature of Pennsylvania; and Mr. Gordon, who was formerly a Major-General in the Confederate Army, has been elected senator of Georgia.

President Grant has issued an order forbidding officers of the United States army to hold State offices.

A body of about 400 American regulars and volunteers had a brush with a party of Modoc Indians in California, and, after a day's fighting, had to beat a retreat with the loss of forty killed and wounded. The *Times* correspondent at Philadelphia telegraphs that the troops were caught in an am-

bush and defeated. Four hundred troops in two detachments, marching from opposite directions, endeavoured to dislodge the Indians from their position on Tule Lake. When the detachments were separated twelve miles 200 Indians, concealed behind rocks, opened fire on one detachment. The battle continued on Friday (last week) until dark, when the troops, having lost forty men, retreated. The report is that 1000 troops are necessary to dislodge the Indians, and reinforcements are requested.

An object long cherished in the United States has been gained. The acquisition of the bay and peninsula of Samana, in the eastern part of the island of Hayti or San Domingo, gives the Americans that territorial position in the Antilles which has often been sought for. The peninsula and bay of Samana have been leased to a company of American merchants for ninety-nine years, at an annual rent of 150,000 dols. The treaty has been published, and it gives the company absolute sovereignty over the territory leased to them, with power to make laws, to levy duties, to establish courts, and to exercise other sovereign rights. The peninsula of Samana is on the north-eastern side of the island, and is about thirty-two miles long, and has an area of 225 square miles. The bay, which lies south of it, is very capacious, and offers excellent anchorage to the largest fleets within the reef, which blocks a large part of its mouth. It is the only harbour worth mentioning in the territory of the Republic. The transaction is placed before the American public as a great commercial enterprise; and it has been conducted with a view to the proprieties of such a representation. The purchase of Samana Bay is condemned with remarkable unanimity by the United States press. The *Tribune* calls upon the Government to show that it has no sympathy with the scheme.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Melbourne states that the Education Act for Victoria has proved a great success. By the same telegram we learn that the colliers, following the example of those in the mother country, have struck at the Newcastle mines, and the consequence is a great scarcity of coal at Melbourne.

The Challenger arrived at Gibraltar on Saturday last.

Dr. Pusey is lying seriously ill at Genoa.

The new railway between Adrianople and Philippolis was opened on Sunday, and handed over for public traffic.

The annual report on the moral and material progress of India was issued on Thursday. It is full of interesting information.

Advices from Lima announce that an attempt to assassinate Senor Pardo, the President of Peru, by means of torpedoes, has been discovered and frustrated.

The marriage of the Archduchess Giselo, daughter of the Emperor of Austria, with Prince Leopold of Bavaria, is to take place at Vienna on April 24.

The King and Queen of the Belgians were present on Sunday at a concert given in the Ducal Palace in aid of the sufferers from the inundations at Ghent. The concert was attended by the élite of Brussels, and was a great success.

A despatch from Dr. Kirk, dated Zanzibar, Nov. 5, 1872, has been received at the Foreign Office. It announces that the men sent to help Dr. Livingstone had reached him, and that he had started for the interior about Aug. 18.

The police of Lyons have arrested at the Swiss frontier a forger named Moulin, calling himself Blanchard, accused of having manufactured and put into circulation scrip to the value of one million of false titles of the loan of three milliards. He had set up his workshop at Metz.

Mr. Watson, her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in Japan, has forwarded to the Foreign Secretary a translation from the Italian of an interesting article on sericulture and silk, which, as it contains information likely to be useful to merchants and others, is published in the *London Gazette*.

The Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg has awarded the Lomonosoff prize, founded for discoveries in physical, chemical, or mineralogical science, to M. Seamoni, for certain processes of heliography, invented by him, which combine galvanoplastics with photography.

Mr. Gruneisen, who has visited Brussels with a view of collecting information as to the working of the Conservatoire of Music and the system of State subsidies and municipal grants to promote musical education, had an audience of the King of the Belgians at the palace on Thursday week. His Majesty kindly gave directions to the Government departments to afford Mr. Gruneisen every assistance to obtain the official returns connected with the legislative support given for the cultivation of music in Belgium.

At Constantinople there are published forty-seven papers. Of the daily journals five are published in Turkish, four in French, two in English and French, five in Armenian, and three in Greek. Four Turkish papers appear five times a week, and one Greek and one Armenian paper three times a week. Twice a week are published three Armenian, two Turkish, two Bulgarian, and two French papers; and once a week three Armenian, two Greek, and two French papers. The Greek literary gazette *Euridiki* appears twice a month.

A marriage contract was signed at Cairo on the 16th inst., between the hereditary Prince Mehmed Tevik Pacha, aged twenty, with the daughter of the late Elhani Pacha, in the presence of the dignitaries of the Court and the Consuls-General of foreign Powers. According to the Eastern custom, gifts were distributed to those present at the ceremony, the Consuls each receiving a cashmere shawl. On the two following days horse and dromedary races were held, and on the 18th a ball was given at the palace. The head chamberlain of the Sultan presented the four Princes—Hussein, Hassan, Toussain, and Ibrahim Pacha—with firmans from the Sultan raising them to the rank of Mushirs.

The *Moscow News* says that a treaty has existed for fifteen years giving to Russia the right to trade with China by way of the river Soungari. This treaty, however, has never, it seems, been acted upon; and it is now said that the matter is one of considerable importance on account of the Amoor territory, the commerce of which can never be of much value unless it crosses the Chinese frontier. The country is, moreover, inhabited by some thousands of Goldes, who, it is said, would be glad to be naturalised as Russian subjects, but that their becoming so would lose them the right of free entry into China. This free entry now costs them a tribute of five sable skins per head, and they have to ascend the river Soungari for some distance to obtain the corn which they purchase in China at a cheap rate, no doubt, but at the cost of hard labour and of much time spent on the journey. If Russian merchants could ascend the river, steam-tugs and boats would do the work at such a cost as to lessen the price of corn to these people by bringing it to their doors, while Russian products would, at the same time, find a market in this portion of Chinese territory.

The mail-packets of the Cape of Good Hope line will not in future call regularly at Madeira. Notice will be given some days in advance in the *Postal Official Circular* when it is intended that the packet shall call at Madeira and take a mail.

A letter from Cassel mentions a duel with pistols between General von Bardeleben and President von Hardenberg. President von Bodelschwing is said to have been the second of the latter. Neither of the combatants was wounded.

The *London and China Telegraph* states that no confirmation has been received at the Foreign Office of the report which has reached this country, through Mr. Reuter's agency, that the audience question had been settled in Pekin in favour of the foreign ambassadors.

Notice of the formation of coral heads in the Channel of Narrows, Bermuda, on which H.M.S. *Ariadne* lately touched, has been issued by the Hydrographic Office, London, to warn mariners of the danger. The coral heads, at the time of the ship touching, had 22 ft. of water on them, but the shoal has been deepened by blasting to 24 ft. at low water.

The Russian Government has assigned a credit of 2,080,000 roubles to Major-General Falkenhagen, to be devoted to the construction of a large mercantile harbour at Poti, the present harbour being found altogether inadequate to the requirements of the commerce between the Black Sea and the Caspian, largely increased since the opening of the railway between Poti and Tiflis. General Falkenhagen has constructed an excellent commercial harbour for Russia at Petrovsk, in the Caspian.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Governor of South Australia, arrived in London on Sunday.

At the ordinary meeting of the Royal Society on Thursday week Mr. H. E. Childers was elected a Fellow of the society.

The Bank rate was on Thursday reduced from 4½, to which it was lowered on Jan. 9, to 4 per cent.

Mr. Prescott Hewett was, yesterday week, elected president of the Clinical Society of London, in succession to Sir William Gull, whose year of office has expired.

Mr. Stanford has published a map of London showing the railways and tramways for which bills have been deposited prior to their consideration by Parliament next Session.

The committee of the Italian Relief Fund met again at the Mansion House on Tuesday morning—the Lord Mayor presiding. During the last week there had been received £6924. Of this amount cheques for £6500 have been remitted to Italy.

There was a public meeting, on Monday night, in the Chelsea Vestry-Hall, in celebration of the opening of the first school completed by the Girls' Public Day School Company. Mr. Morley, M.P., presided.

A paper on the powder pressures on the first 35-ton gun for the Devastation was read at the United Service Institution, yesterday week, by Commander Dawson, R.N. Sir Alexander Milne, First Naval Lord of the Admiralty, presided.

A public meeting in support of the movement for the political enfranchisement of women was held, on Wednesday night, in Providence Hall, Church-street, Paddington—the Rev. Llewellyn Davies in the chair. The rev. chairman was supported by several ladies, who occupied seats on the platform.

Last Saturday afternoon Admiral Tarleton, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, inspected about sixty of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers, on board the training-ship *President*, in the West India Docks, and expressed his entire satisfaction with the proficiency in drill manifested by the corps.

Last week the total number of paupers in the metropolitan district was 111,690, of whom 36,445 were in workhouses and 75,245 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1872, 1871, and 1870, these figures show a decrease of 12,159, 52,353, and 48,656 respectively.

The annual meeting of the Chambers of Commerce will take place, on Feb. 18, 19, and 20, at the Westminster Palace Hotel. The Duke of Argyll, the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, the American, Spanish, and Portuguese Ministers, and other influential persons, have accepted invitations to the annual dinner, to be held on the 20th, at the Westminster Palace Hotel.

The first of the science lectures for the people in the east of London was given on Tuesday evening, on "The Physical Geography of the Deep Sea"—the Rev. Septimus Hansard, Rector of Bethnal-green, presiding. The lecturer was listened to by an audience of 2000 persons, almost entirely of the working classes, men and women, with attention for nearly two hours.

The Assistant Registrar of the University of London, Dr. S. Archer Hirst—a vice-president of the Royal Society, a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, and president of the London Mathematical Society—has been appointed Director of Studies at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich. A brief account of the organisation of this college is given at page 81.

At a meeting of the health department of the Social Science Association, held on Monday afternoon, in Adam-street, Adelphi, Mr. John Liddle, medical officer of health for the Whitechapel district, read a paper on "The Defects of the Sanitary Provisions of the Building Act, 18 and 19 Vict., c. 122, with Suggestions for their Amendment."

A crowded public meeting was held, on Tuesday night, in the new Townhall, Hackney, under the auspices of the London National Society for Woman's Suffrage, in support of the movement for the political enfranchisement of women. The audience included a large number of ladies, and Mrs. P. A. Taylor occupied the chair.

The children of the Fitzroy Market Ragged Schools were entertained yesterday week, at Grafton Hall, with a tea and plenty of plum-cake; then followed an exhibition of dissolving views. On the same evening Mr. George Williams gave his annual tea to about 350 poor people of St. Giles's, who were afterwards addressed by several gentlemen.

At a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, held in the theatre of the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, on Tuesday evening, a paper was read by Lord Bury, M.P., on the subject of "The Washington Treaty as Affecting the British Empire." The Duke of Manchester, president of the Royal Colonial Institute, occupied the chair.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has decided upon the following alterations in the names of streets within the metropolitan area:—Brunswick-street, Brunswick-place, Market-street, and Portland-place, Clerkenwell, to be called Brunswick-close, and the houses renumbered; Taring's-lane, Putney, to be called Oxford-road, in continuation of the existing road of this name. The subsidiary names will be abolished, and the houses re-numbered, in St. Mark's-row, Fencham; St. Peter's-street, Centre-street, and Felix-street, Bethnal-green; Amersham-road, New-cross; Millcock-road, and Barrington-road, Brixton.

Dr. George Burrows, F.R.S., President of the Royal College of Physicians, and physician extraordinary to the Queen, presided at the last meeting held in London of the British Medical Association.

A conversazione, given by the president, vice-president, and managers of the London Institution to the members, was held, on Wednesday night, in the library of the institution, when a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present.

On Monday the annual general meeting of the Royal Naval Benevolent Society was held at Willis's Rooms—Admiral Sir E. Belcher in the chair. Mr. Jefferson read the annual report, which stated that the Duke of Edinburgh had become an annual contributor to the institution. The receipts for the year amounted to £3308, whilst the expenses were £2087, of which £1748 was disbursed in grants. During the year 250 applicants had been relieved by donations amounting to £1770. The report was unanimously adopted, and seventy-four grants were made.

At the meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects, on Monday evening, a paper was read by Mr. H. H. Statham, Associate (Liverpool), on "Architecture Practically Considered in reference to Music." The main object of the paper was to suggest some improvements in the planning and arrangement of concert-rooms, so as to place performers and audience in the best relative positions for hearing and being heard. The paper was illustrated by diagrams, and discussed by Mr. T. Rogers Smith, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Seddon, and others, and by the chairman, Professor Kerr.

The annual meeting of the Anthropological Institute was held on Tuesday. Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., presided, and there was a large attendance of members. In the course of his presidential address Sir John Lubbock spoke much of recent discoveries relating to prehistoric man, after which he recommended the exploration of Cornwall in search of Phœnician remains. He said that he was about to submit a bill to the Government for the better preservation of ancient English stone monuments, and he hoped that it had a fair chance of becoming law. A vote of thanks to the retiring president, Sir John Lubbock, was carried with acclamation.

At a meeting held on Monday evening at the rooms of the Victoria Institute, Adelphi-terrace, Strand, under the presidency of Mr. C. Brooke, the Rev. E. Marriner read a paper upon "Language." Starting with the creation of man, he said that the subject must for ever remain to a certain extent a mystery, but he put forward two possible theories—that language was a gift, or that it was an invention, and after dealing in detail with the argument put forth by ancient and modern advocates of both theories, he expressed himself in favour of the former, and quoted passages in Holy Scripture in support of his opinion, especially alluding to the record of the book of Genesis, as proving that man in his primitive state was not a savage, and that with Adam language originated. Some discussion followed the reading of the paper, in which the following gentlemen took part:—the Rev. R. Thornton, the Rev. C. A. Row, Dr. Fraser, Mr. C. Brooke, and others.

The Lady Mayoress gave a juvenile ball at the Mansion House yesterday week, the company numbering upwards of 800; and on Tuesday evening the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained a select company at dinner, which was served in the Egyptian Hall. The guests were about 140 in number, and included, among others, the Bishop of London, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Lord Chief Baron Kelly, Sir George Bowyer, Sir Henry Holland, Sir William Fergusson, Admiral Sir Edward Belcher, M. Van de Velde, Chargé-d'Affaires for Belgium, Sir James Tyler, the Peruvian Consul-General; Mr. R. W. Crawford, M.P.; Mr. Arthur Otway, M.P.; Mr. G. E. Street, R.A., most of the Aldermen, and other civic dignitaries and their wives.—On Monday evening the governing body of the Loriners' Company, one of the oldest of the guilds of the city of London, entertained the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and other persons of consideration at dinner at the London Tavern. Mr. Deputy Stapleton, the Master of the company, occupied the chair.

Last week 2537 births and 1143 deaths were registered in London. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births exceeded by 105, while the deaths were 703 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 6 from smallpox, 6 from measles, 12 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 28 from whooping-cough, 22 from different forms of fever, and 11 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class only 90 deaths were referred, against 118, 104, and 102 in the three preceding weeks. Diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis caused only 364 deaths last week, against 419 and 400 in the two preceding weeks. To different forms of violence 49 deaths were referred; 39 were the result of negligence or accident, including 14 from fractures and contusions, 3 from burns and scalds, 6 from drowning, and 16 (including 15 of infants under one year of age) from suffocation. Four cases of infanticide, 3 of suicide, and 1 of manslaughter were registered.—Health was extremely good last week in most of the large towns of England.

At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society, held on Tuesday, a number of cases of saving life were investigated by the committee, which bestowed rewards as follows:—On the recommendation of the Duke of Cambridge, Edwin Laskey and William Bell, gunners in the Royal Artillery, were awarded bronze medallions for saving the life of Miss Chappell, who fell into the harbour at Guernsey; and Thomas Pickett and Thomas Proudlock, bombardiers, were also voted similar rewards for saving Mary M'Gee. The bronze medallion was voted to John Mulhall, corporal of the 10th Regiment, for saving Peter Smith, who, while intoxicated, threw himself into the sea at Hong-Kong; to T. H. A. Evans, aged twelve, for saving another boy, named A. W. Shuttleworth, who fell into the River Dee, at Chester, on the 3rd ult.; to Daniel Manson, for saving William Fraser, who fell into the water at Hebburn-on-Tyne, on the 16th ult.; to William John, and testimonials recording the thanks of the society to John Harris and John Lewis, for saving an Italian sailor, who was shipwrecked at Pendine, Carmarthenshire Bay, during a heavy gale; and to L. G. Yeates, for diving off the quay and saving William Flowerday, a dock labourer, who had accidentally fallen into 26 ft. of water in the Victoria Docks. Testimonials, inscribed on parchment, were presented to Alfred Hartwell, aged fourteen, for trying to save Reginald Potter, whose boat capsized in 12 ft. of water, at Randerstown, in the county of Antrim; to Seacombe Mason, for saving three persons who were in danger of drowning in the river Liffey; and to Patrick M'Cullum, for saving F. Mulchay, who fell into 12 ft. of water, at Rathmullen, in the county of Donegal. Pecuniary rewards were given to Alfred Hooper, aged fourteen, for saving a man named Lewis, who fell off a barge into 19 ft. of water, in the East India Dock; and to H. C. Dean, landlord of the King's Arms, Wells-street, Camberwell, for receiving at his house, and assisting to recover, Benjamin Evans, who fell into the Grand Surrey Canal on the 28th ult.

AN EMIGRANT-SHIP RUN DOWN.

A terrible collision occurred off Dungeness on Wednesday night. The ship *Northfleet*, Captain Knowles, 895 tons register, bound from London to Hobart Town with a cargo of railway iron and emigrants, was at anchor at eleven o'clock, with masthead light burning, when she was run into by a large steamer, and sunk about three-quarters of an hour afterwards, the steamer proceeding without rendering any assistance. Out of the 412 passengers and crew it is feared that only ninety-seven persons were saved; these were taken to the Sailors' Home at Dover. The wife of the captain is among the survivors. One man was shot in the leg by the captain, who endeavoured to prevent the men from crowding into the boats until the women and children had been put into them; and the commander, who displayed great heroism, went down with his vessel. Besides Mrs. Knowles, a woman and her baby and a little girl were saved.

The Board of Trade offer £100 to anyone who can identify the steamer that ran down the *Northfleet*. She is believed to be a foreigner, outward bound from Antwerp.

LAW AND POLICE.

Sir George Honyman, Q.C., of the Home Circuit, has been elevated to the Judgeship in the Court of Common Pleas, vacant by the resignation of Judge Byles.

Mr. George Browne, of the Oxford Circuit, has been appointed Recorder of Ludlow, in succession to Mr. H. J. Hodgson.

In the romantic case brought to contest the validity of the title of Sir Henry Ralph Vane, Bart., to his estate, Lord Justice James pronounced the decision of the Court of Chancery, on Saturday, upon defendants' demurrer—the judgment being to the effect that a *prima facie* case has been made out, and that the defendants are bound to meet it in the usual way, filing within six weeks an answer to the plaintiff's bill.

Judgment was given on Tuesday in the case of "Maharajah Jaggernath Sahee v. Ahlad Korwur and others," in which a claim was made to fifty-three villages in Bengal. The sum in dispute was very large (about £140,000), and the annual value was said to be £10,000. There were twenty-five defendants. The Maharajah obtained a verdict in the court of the Deputy Commissioner, which decision the High Court at Calcutta reversed, and the Maharajah appealed to her Majesty in Council. Sir Robert Collier pronounced the judgment of the Committee. In their opinion the Maharajah had, as plaintiff, failed to prove his title; and, as the burden of proof rested on him, their Lordships would advise her Majesty that the appeal be dismissed, with costs.

Vice-Chancellor Wickens gave judgment, on Tuesday, in a suit which was commenced by the executor of the late John B. Inglis to recover from Mrs. Pasco, who had been housekeeper to the deceased, some bonds which were alleged to belong to his estate. After his death, in 1870, at the age of ninety-one, it was found that certain Turkish bonds to the value of £4500 were missing; and these the defendant alleged to have been handed to her as a gift by the old gentleman while she was nursing him in his last illness. The Vice-Chancellor, however, refused to admit the servant's claim as proved, and gave judgment in favour of the plaintiff for the price of the bonds, with interest from the date on which the defendant had sold them.

In the action at the instance of Sir Archibald Douglas Steuart, Bart., of Murthly, against Mr. Henry Padwick and Mr. Franc Nicols Steuart, the Judges of the First Division of the Court of Session yesterday week confirmed the decision of the Lord Ordinary (Mackenzie) in favour of the defenders.

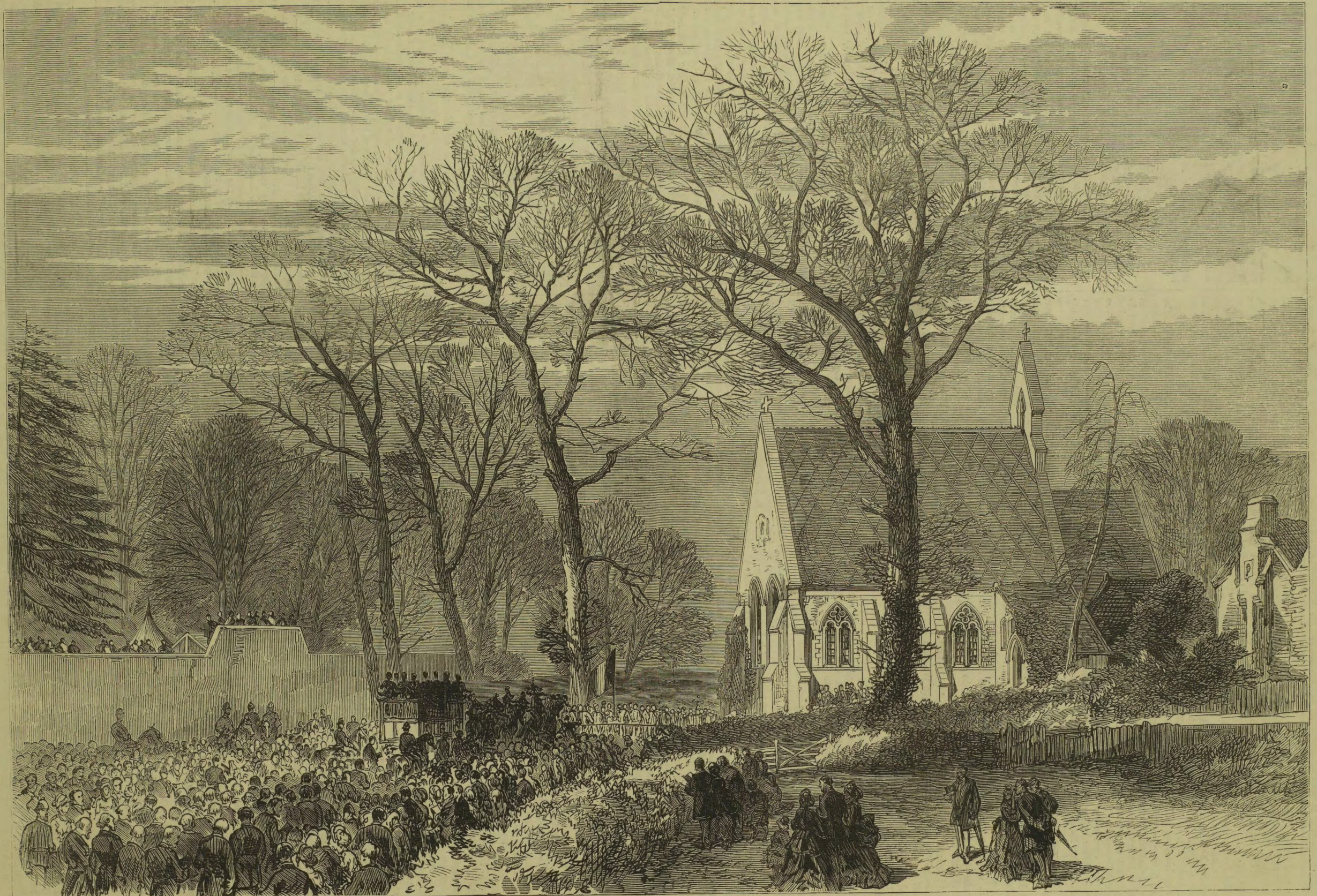
Two trials for breach of promise having been allowed to go by default in the superior Court, the Sheriffs' Court, on Thursday week, was called upon to assess damages. In the first case it appeared that Edward Gosling, confidential clerk to an eminent business firm in Lancaster, had courted Miss Cooper, a governess, for ten years. The correspondence put in was voluminous, and the gentleman, who wrote in grandiloquent language, continually affirmed that he had "a soul above buttons;" but, the minister of his chapel having told him that he knew a nice young lady with £400 a year who wanted him, he at once surrendered Miss Cooper. The jury awarded her £300 as a solatium. In the other case, "Roberts v. Radcliffe," the lady accepted the defendant when he was a stoker; but afterwards, when he became possessed of £800, he broke the engagement. Damages £100.

A meeting for public examination was held before Mr. Registrar Roche at the Bankruptcy Court, on Tuesday, under the failure of Henry de Bruno Austin, described as of 89, Lancaster-gate, Hyde Park, and of Castle-hill, Ealing, builder. The accounts embraced transactions to the amount of between £300,000 and £400,000.—An order was made for the appointment of Mr. Westcott, accountant, Coleman-street, as receiver and manager of the estates of the following debtors, who have presented their petitions for liquidation:—Messrs. Drakeford Brothers, silk merchants, Great Winchester-street-buildings, City, whose liabilities are about £450,000, and assets £400,000; and Messrs. Heitz and Devezze, merchants, Great Winchester-street, whose liabilities are put down at £430,000, against assets and property in the hands of creditors, £415,000.—An interim injunction has been extended in the case of Messrs. Fox and Darton, who had failed for £152,000.—A receiver has been appointed to the estate of Mr. Vivanti, silk merchant, of Jeffery-square, St. Mary-axe. The liabilities are estimated at £613,000, and the assets at £500,000.—In regard to the estate of Mr. Strange, of the Royal Surrey Gardens, order was made for registration of a resolution providing payment of 1s. in the pound within three weeks.

The second action brought against the Under-Secretary for Ireland and others, for an assault arising out of the Phoenix Park riots, was brought to a conclusion in Dublin on Thursday week. The plaintiff, a reporter for the *Freeman's Journal*, attended the amnesty meeting in the park. In the riot that ensued he was roughly handled by the police. The jury found for the plaintiff, with £100 damages. The hearing of the case occupied twenty days. A previous case took thirty days to try, exclusive of applications to amend defences and other points, which occupied many days more.

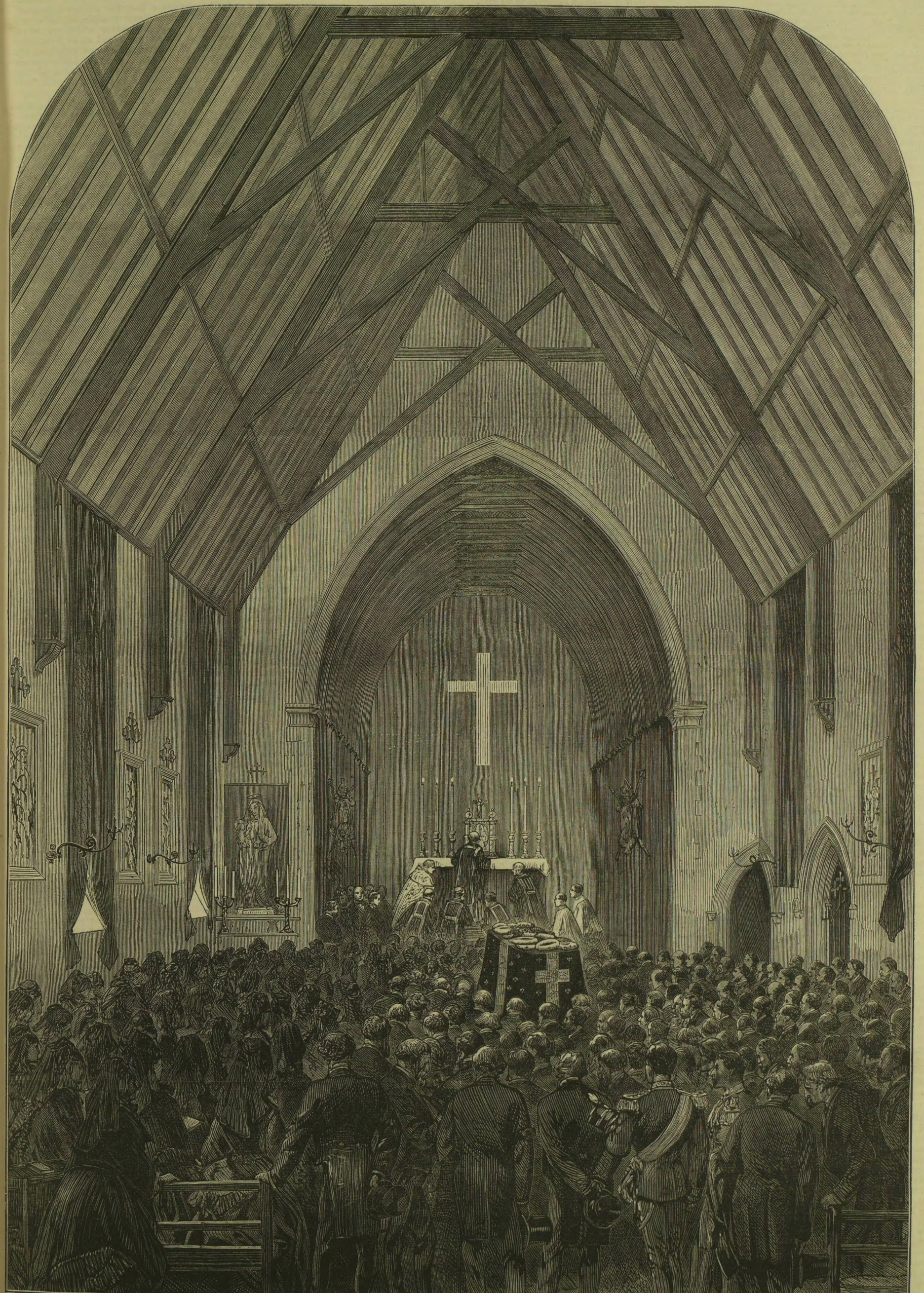
The case of Mr. Onslow, M.P., and Mr. Whalley, M.P., charged with contempt of Court in statements which they had made at meetings in support of the "Claimant," came on in the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday. They had no defence, but only apologies; and they promised not to attend any more meetings. Lord Chief Justice Cockburn denounced their conduct, told them that if they had not promised to keep away from future meetings they would have been sentenced to imprisonment, and ordered them each to pay a fine of £100.

At the Middlesex Sessions a police constable was, on Monday, sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for some petty robberies at the India Office.—George King was convicted, on Tuesday, of a series of fraudulent transactions by means of false cheques, and sentenced to penal servitude for five years.



THE LATE EMPEROR NAPOLEON: FUNERAL PROCESSION APPROACHING THE CHAPEL

THE LATE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.



FUNERAL SERVICE IN ST. MARY'S CHAPEL, CHISELHURST.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Abraham, T. E., Rector of Risby, to be Honorary Canon, Ely.
Blunt, J. H., Rector of Beverston, Gloucester.
Bainbridge, Henry Pearson; Vicar of Ganton.
Bayley, A. M. Y.; Vicar of Hovingham, Notts.
Brooke, William, Curate of Roversley; Vicar of Wellingore, Lincolnshire.
Cunningham, F.; Vicar of Marnham, Notts.
Davie, W. Cufaude; Rector of Ashby and Oby with Thirne, Norfolk.
Freshfield, John Minet; Rector of All Souls', St. Marylebone.
Greet, A.; Rector of Wheathill, also Vicar of Lovington.
Haddock, J. W., Vicar of Clapham, Bedford; Honorary Canon, Ely.
Hammond, Joseph; Vicar of All Saints', Pontefract.
Hervey, F. A. J., Curate of Putney; Domestic Chaplain to Baroness North.
Hope, John; Rector of Dodington, Gloucestershire.
Knowles, E. H., Honorary Canon of Carlisle; Surrogate.
Langhorne, William Henry; Incumbent of St. Luke's, Hackney.
Lee, Charles, of Woodbridge; Curate of Feltwell, Brandon, Norfolk.
Legard, Francis Digby; Vicar of Feliskirk.
McDonnell, J. C.; Vicar of St. Mary's, Leicester.
Merfield, G. N.; Vicar of Gamston, Notts.
Morgan, W. R., Curate of Tonbridge; Vicar of West Hoathley.
Newton, William; Vicar of Rotherham.
Pentreath, Fredk. R.; Vicar of Stoke Mandeville with Buckland, Bucks.
Pickford, John; Chaplain to the Bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney.
Swann, T. W.; Vicar of Orston and Thornton, Notts.
West, George; Perpetual Curate of Borrowdale.
Wilford, E. Russell; Rector of Welney, Wisbech.

Meetings have been held at Bristol, Exeter, Northampton, and other places, to uphold the use of the Athanasian Creed.

The Foresters' Hall, Wilderness-row, Goswell-road, is to be opened for Sunday evening services. These will be conducted by the Rev. A. Styleman Herring, Incumbent of St. Paul's, Clerkenwell. The Rev. Robert Maguire, Vicar of Clerkenwell, begins them on Feb. 2.

A handsome drawing-room clock has been presented to the Rev. Arthur J. Street by the parishioners of Kempley and other friends, in acknowledgment of his faithful labours during a period of twenty-two years when curate in charge and resident pastor of that parish.

A public meeting was held, yesterday week, at Sevenoaks, under the presidency of Earl Amherst, for the purpose of forming a branch of the Church Defence Institution. Speeches were made by Dr. Alfred Lee, Sir C. Mills, M.P., Mr. Talbot, M.P., and other gentlemen.

The Revisers of the New Testament Company met one Tuesday for their twenty-sixth session at the Deanery, Westminster, and sat for seven hours. Fourteen members were present. The company considered and revised part of the 15th and part of the 16th chapter of St. John.

To-day (Saturday), St. Paul's Day, St. Paul's Cathedral will be closed at one p.m. to make preparations for the afternoon service. The service will be at four p.m., and the doors, north, south, and west, will be opened at three. The choir will be reserved for members of the cathedral body and their friends; the rest of the church will be open to the public.

The memorial to the late Rev. Hugh Stowell is complete. It consists of the memorial church, with parsonage, erected at a cost of £12,500, and the memorial schools, in Holland-street, Salford, just finished, at a cost of nearly £3000. The principal portion of the cost of the latter has been supplied by Mr. W. Atkinson, of Southport; and the land was given by Mr. W. Clowes, of Woodhouse Eaves, Loughborough.

The largest hall in Exeter was on Tuesday night crowded by Churchmen from all parts of Devonshire. The meeting was an answer to the deputation of the Birmingham League, who explained in that city the other day their views on education. On the motion of Archdeacon Earle, seconded by Mr. Cotton, a petition to Parliament in favour of the maintenance of the union of Church and State was adopted.

A great meeting of the National Education Union was held at Manchester on Wednesday evening—Mr. Hugh Birley, M.P., presiding. The report of the society was submitted, after which the chairman made a brief speech. Sir John Pakington was the principal speaker. After replying seriatim to Mr. Morley's proposals at Bristol, the right hon. Baronet propounded as a solution for the religious difficulty the reading and teaching of the Bible, and the reciting of the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, and the Apostles' Creed. These, he thought, would furnish a sound foundation of religious knowledge, without violating the conscience of the most scrupulous Dissenter.

A meeting was held at the Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, on Tuesday evening, under the auspices of the National Education Society—the chair being taken by the Archbishop of York. The Archbishop, in his address, referred to the National Education League, which, he said, was endeavouring to accomplish impossibilities. Sooner or later the country would protest against it. The supporters of the league wished to muzzle all the teachers, and prevent them from teaching religion. Education and religion had hitherto gone hand in hand, without any injury to the freedom and conscience of the people; and they were not going, at this time of day, to abandon the idea of religious education. The present difficulty was the result of the efforts of a fanatical few, and was not owing to the conscientious scruples of parents. With regard to the conscience clause, his Grace remarked that he only knew of one instance in which a parent had taken advantage of it. He believed there was a growing feeling that it would not do to divide religious from secular education. Mr. W. Stanhope, M.P., moved a resolution to the effect that, in seeking to promote the cause of religious education, it should be the aim of all Churchmen to maintain the system carried out in the national schools of the Church of England, in which full liberty of religious teaching is still permitted. Speaking of the agitation for the repeal of the twenty-fifth clause, he contended that the poor man had a right to claim religious instruction for his children if he was too poor to defray the cost. The motion was adopted.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its usual monthly meeting, on Monday last, at the society's house, 7, Whitehall, S.W.—the Earl of Romney in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects, viz.:—Building a new church at Dafen, in the parish of Llanelly, Carmarthen; rebuilding on a new site the church at Poulton, near Cricklade; improving the church at Bognor, Sussex; and enlarging or otherwise increasing the accommodation in the churches at Dyserte, near Rhyl; Earnley, near Chichester; Efeneschlyd, near Ruthin; Gorleston, near Yarmouth; Maidstone, St. Stephen's; Medbourne, near Market Harborough; Meerbrook, near Leek, Stafford; Mothvey, near Llandovery, Carmarthen; New Quay, near St. Columb Minor, Cornwall; Saddington, Leicester; Talgarth, Brecon; and Tooting parish church, Surrey. Under urgent circumstances the grants formerly made towards building the church at Llanelly, and towards enlarging and restoring the churches at Downe, Kent; and Gough-square, Holy Trinity, London, were each increased. Grants were also made from the School-Church and Mission-House Fund towards building school or mission churches at Cwefelin, near Gelliger, Glamorgan; Jarrow-on-Tyne, Durham; Mountnessing, St.

Giles, Essex; and Royton, near Oldham, Lancashire. The grants voted on this occasion have once more nearly exhausted the special fund for mission-houses, and many outstanding applications have yet to be met.

The ancient church of St. Michael, Offham, Kent, has undergone extensive repairs and restoration. The present Rector, Rev. W. P. Philp, on his appointment, found it in a wretched condition, and resolved to make an effort to bring about a different state of things. The chancel has been newly roofed, nicely fitted up with a new altar-table, oak communion-rails, supported by iron standards, neatly decorated; stalls having carved tops, sedilia, and the flooring laid with encaustic and other tiles. In the nave are open seats, all made of pitch pine, with an ambo for pulpit. The windows throughout are new, the mullions having been thoroughly repaired. So defective were some of them, that very little of the old stonework remains. The south parapet of the tower was considered dangerous, taken down, and rebuilt. Many curious features presented themselves in the walls. A fine old Norman arch appeared over the entrance into the chancel. Some Norman windows were discovered north and south, coloured, under the arches. These are all allowed to show themselves, together with two large arches in the south side, which formerly belonged to an aisle. In the south wall, near the door, a stoup was discovered, which retains its original position. A new font, of Norman style of architecture, has replaced one which could scarcely be called a font. The restoration has greatly increased the number of sittings. The architect is J. Clarke, Esq., F.S.A., the diocesan architect for Canterbury; and the contractor Mr. Church, of Larkfield.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

By the death of the Right Hon. Dr. Lushington, Oxford has lost its oldest and one of its most distinguished members, the venerable gentleman having graduated as long ago as 1802.

CAMBRIDGE.

An analysis of the honour list of this year's mathematical tripos shows some interesting facts. Ninety-nine students have obtained honours, and of these New Zealand, the Cape of Good Hope, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, the Isle of Wight, London, and the principal manufacturing districts and counties furnish representatives. There is only one resident of Scotland in this year's tripos, and he is a son of Professor Blackburn, of Glasgow. Ireland is represented by men from Dublin, Belfast, and Kingstown. The representatives of the Principality are from Bangor and Garth. With reference to the English districts represented in the tripos, we find the south far more numerous than the north, London itself having twenty of its sons who have passed with honour.

The Commission of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland has adopted a very earnest protest against Dr. Wallace's appointment to the church history chair in the University of Edinburgh, on the ground that he is disqualified for preparing young men for the Christian ministry owing to the negative, if not sceptical, character of his pulpit teaching.

The governing body of Winchester met on Monday, and passed a resolution to the effect that no public benefit would result from an endeavour on their part to rejudge the recent "tunding" case with a view to the infliction of any further penalty on the prefect, whose case has been already decided by the head master—"The governing body see much cause to censure the excessive severity of the punishment inflicted by the prefect in question for what they must regard as a somewhat slight offence, arising out of an injudicious and irritating attempt to enforce the authority of the prefects over a boy whose place in the school and in his house might reasonably have been allowed to exempt him from at least this particular exercise of it." The governors regard it as far better that any customary power of corporal punishment by the prefect should be controlled by the knowledge that it is liable at any time to be called in question, and must, therefore, be kept within the strictest bounds of reason and humanity in its exercise. They express their decided disapprobation of the infliction of such punishment for trifling offences.

Copies of the draught scheme of the Endowed Schools Commissioners for Norwich have been received. There are ample funds for educational purposes, and accordingly the grammar-school is to be reorganised on an extended scale, and two new middle schools are to be established, one for boys and one for girls, with courses adapted to modern requirements.—The scheme of the Endowed Schools Commissioners for Warwick provides for the reorganisation of the grammar school, and establishment of two middle schools—one for boys and one for girls.—The Endowed Schools Commissioners and some parishioners of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, had a conference on Monday, on the draught scheme for Dulwich College. Certain changes were suggested, which will be considered, together with all other objections which may be made before Feb. 7.

The Rev. A. S. Church, M.A., head master of the Grammar-school, Henley-on-Thames, has been appointed to the head mastership of the Grammar-school, East Retford.

Sir John Gray has been appointed president of the General Government Board in Ireland.

A ball was given by the officers of the Coldstream Guards in the Exhibition Palace, at Dublin, on Thursday week. It was honoured by the presence of their Excellencies the Lord Lieutenant and Countess Spencer, who were accompanied by the Countess Dowager Spencer and Lady Victoria Spencer.

The whole of the "magical" paraphernalia of Professor Anderson, the Wizard of the North, were offered for sale by auction yesterday week, at Liverpool, by Mr. Greenlaw. The principal bidders were professional and theatrical people. Good prices were realised.

A local correspondent states that Captain Mildmay-Wilson has purchased the Sudbrooke House estate in Lincolnshire, comprising 826 acres of land, for £50,000. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently purchased, for £26,105, Mr. R. Young's estate at Phoresway, near Caistor, Lincolnshire.

Messrs. Hurst and Blackett announce the following new works in their list of forthcoming publications:—"History of Two Queens: I. Catharine of Aragon; II. Anne Boleyn," by W. Hepworth Dixon, 2 vols. "Our Bishops and Deans," by the Rev. F. Arnold, 2 vols. "May," a novel, by Mrs. Oliphant, 3 vols. "Adventures Afloat and Ashore," by Parker Gillmore (Ubique), 2 vols. "The Lion and the Elephant," by the late J. C. Andersson, author of "Lake Ngami," &c., edited by L. Lloyd, 8vo, with illustrations. "Little Kate Kirby," by F. W. Robinson, author of "Grandmother's Money," 3 vols. "From the Thames to the Tamar: a Summer on the South Coast," by the Rev. A. G. L'Estrange, 8vo, with illustrations. "Parted Lives," by Mrs. J. K. Spender, 3 vols. "Willing to Die," by J. Sheridan Le Fanu, 3 vols.

"TRAINEAU RUSSE."

We adopt the French title of this picture, as under this title it has made its reputation. The name of the artist—M. Adolphe Schreyer—is a sufficient guarantee that the subject is treated in the most spirited and striking manner possible, as, we trust, will sufficiently appear by the Engraving which we have executed. M. Schreyer is almost unrivalled as a painter of horses in violent action. Nothing can be more admirable in their way than his pictures of the rough and hardy horses of Wallachia dragging the primitive lumbering wains of the country along scarcely distinguishable ways, so unformed, uncarved-for, and little used that they can only be called "roads" in irony; over rocks and ruts that threaten a "spill" at every yard, through sloughs or snow, out of which it is a miracle that they ever emerge. And few persons who saw will readily forget this artist's terrible picture, exhibited at the International last year, of farm buildings on fire with the horses madly struggling to escape. The incident here depicted is one of not infrequent occurrence to this day, especially in the northern parts of Russia, though not, of course, so common as it was twenty years ago, before many forests (large portions of the timber of which have been since sent to Dantzic) were touched; when roads, now safe and broad, were, in winter, almost impracticable, and before the railways, which we are told are to unite St. Petersburg and Peking, were dreamt of. When young, we have all read of the dangers of winter travelling in Russia from wolves. In summer the wolf, though sharing much of the craft of the fox, is, for its size and strength, one of the most cowardly of animals; but, when pressed by hunger in a long, hard winter, it becomes one of the most ferocious and formidable. It will then attack anything, singly; but generally it hunts in company, as many as a hundred sometimes forming a pack. Few situations can be more terrible than that of a traveller, belated, impeded by snow and far from town or village, who is marked for pursuit by a large pack of wolves. The horses are the first to hear the distant howl, and, with unerring instinct, they dash forward frantically. But before very long the wolves will gain upon them, till one, swifter than the rest, rushes to the front, with the intention of seizing a horse by the throat. The only chance then is to knock over this leader of the pack with the gun, always carried by Russian travellers in winter, as here shown. On coming up with the disabled beast the rest of the pack will pause till they have torn him to pieces; but, famished as they are, they will not eat one of their own species. When they have torn him limb from limb they resume the chase with increased blood-thirstiness. The pack may be retarded in this way repeatedly; but woe to the traveller if he should chance to be overturned in the desperate fight! Wolf-hunting is now a favourite sport in Russia, and various artifices are employed to lure and entrap the wolves, such as carrying a pig that is made to squeak, digging pitfalls, &c. Sometimes several men will go out in a long sledge, each armed with a double-barrelled gun; but even with this force the sport is not unattended with danger. If they should happen to be overturned, and the wolves be very numerous, though half their number be destroyed, the remainder may leave behind them only the sledge and harness, the men's arms, boots, and fragments of their furs. The sledge here represented is of a rude form, but the horses—always wonderfully vigorous and hardy—are attached according to the invariable Russian manner. The middle and strongest horse, in the shafts, with the large, loose collar (if collar it may be called), made of young bent wood, always goes at a trot. The horses on the near and off sides have their heads held forcibly to right and left, the three forming, as it were, the figure of a spread eagle; and these outer horses always go at a gallop. The driver, *cocher*, or *ruccer* uses his short whip freely even when there are no wolves in the rear; and the pace is usually swift.

FINE ARTS.

The collected works of the late George Mason, A.R.A., at the Burlington Fine-Arts Club, will be on view (by members' introduction) to-day, and for a few ensuing weeks. The collection, which numbers seventy-one examples, comprises works executed during the lamented painter's long sojourn in Italy and in various parts of England, but chiefly in his native Staffordshire. A few of the works had not been exhibited. To all who can appreciate art in one of its rarest, loveliest phases we strongly recommend a visit to Savile-row, and we hope to have space to recur to the collection.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. W. W. Deane, the distinguished architectural painter, member of the Old Water-Colour Society.

Mr. F. F. Wainwright, the artist, states that he is the painter of a picture in the present exhibition at Burlington House which is thus described in the catalogue:—No. 30. Landscape with Cornfield; water in the foreground. John Constable, R.A. We have not mentioned this picture in our articles on the exhibition, being convinced that its attribution to Constable was erroneous.

A new system of "fresco painting," so called, has been invented in America. The method consists in the application of "linseed-oil fresco paint" to a surface of muslin in the form of a thick film, which may be easily removed from the muslin and then cemented to the ceiling or wall. The film is composed of six coatings of paint. The advantages claimed for the system are that the pictures or decorations may be executed in a studio or manufactory; that the film is elastic and does not crack; and that the work may be executed in cold weather. As, however, oil enters into the composition of the paint, it cannot possess the luminousness of true fresco, whether the surface be or be not "flatted."

The new museum of copies of pictures by old masters at the Palace of Industry, Paris, will shortly be opened to the public.

The Department of Science and Art offer a series of small prizes to students of the schools of art throughout the United Kingdom for successful copies of any ancient wall paintings found in churches or other old buildings in the neighbourhood of the respective schools.

Mr. Alma Tadema has received from the Queen letters of denization; this is not naturalisation, but confers similar rights. This favour has not, it is stated, been granted for many years.

A notice of the water-colour drawings and the sculpture in the Winter Exhibition at Burlington House is in type, but its insertion is unavoidably deferred to next week.

Extensive floods have prevailed in the south of Ireland, and much damage has been done to the railways.

The honorary secretary of the Church of Ireland Sustentation Fund has issued his official report of this fund for 1872. It states that the gross sum received from all sources on account of the fund during the last year up to Dec. 31 amounted to £13,528, and that there is still outstanding £13,015.



NAPOLÉON III. AFTER HIS DEATH.

ENGRAVED, BY SPECIAL PERMISSION, FROM THE PHOTOGRAPH BY MESSRS. DOWNEY.

THE TWO EMPERORS AFTER DEATH.

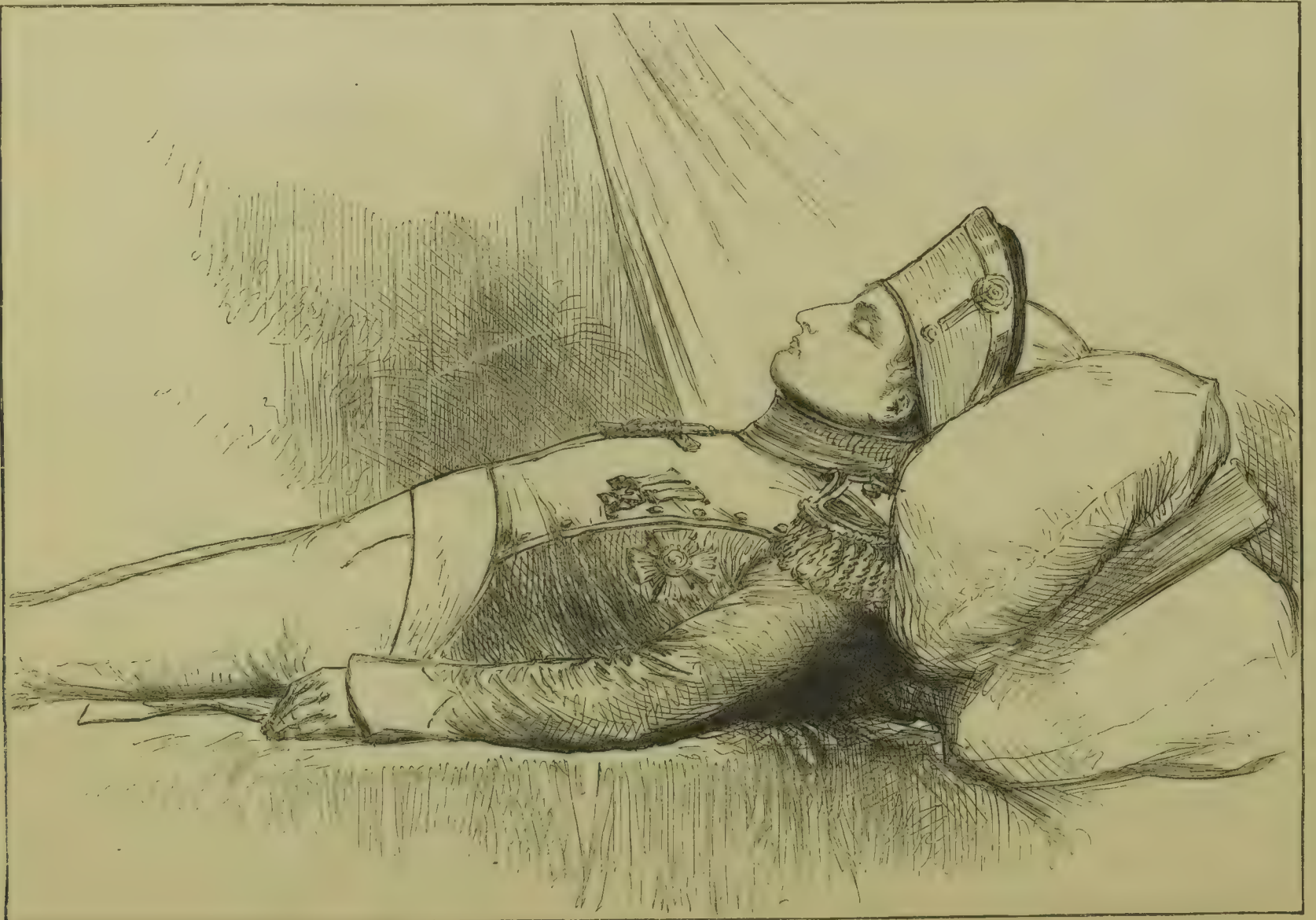
Our Engraving, drawn, by special permission, after Messrs. Downey's photograph of the dead body of the late Emperor Napoleon III., as it appeared on Friday, the 10th inst., before it was placed in the coffin, is fitly accompanied with another illustration of a similar subject. We refer to that of the body of his famous uncle and predecessor on the French Imperial

throne, who died at St. Helena, aged fifty-two, on May 5, 1821, when, like another great warrior and conqueror,

He left a name, at which the world grew pale,
To point a moral or adorn a tale.

The particulars of the late Emperor's illness and death have been abundantly related. Those concerning the last days of Napoleon I. may, perhaps, be found interesting to repeat at the present time. The disease which put an end to his life had been

coming upon him during two or three years. It was an ulcer or cancer of the stomach, which seems to have been hereditary, since his father died of the same malady at Montpellier long before. There is some likelihood in the supposition that it was aggravated by the ill-temper of the captive Emperor, who long refused to avail himself of medical aid, because his confidential physician, Dr. O'Meara, had been removed from him by order of Sir Hudson Lowe, the Governor—having been detected in a



NAPOLÉON I., DIED MAY 5, 1821, AGED 52.

FROM A SKETCH MADE AT ST. HELENA, TWO DAYS AFTER HIS DEATH, BY J. WARD, ESQ., OF THE 4TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

THE LATE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.



TAKING SOUVENIRS FROM THE CHURCHYARD.



CHEERING THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.



SELLING IMMORTELS.

secret correspondence with political friends of Napoleon. O'Meara was succeeded, however, by a Corsican, named Dr. Antommarchi, a professor of surgery from Pisa, who remained with Napoleon till his death. Antommarchi mistook the nature of his disease, which he considered to be a form of gastric fever, not unusual in the climate of St. Helena. The Emperor became worse in health and much debilitated in the winter of 1820, but still refused to take medicine, saying to Antommarchi "Our body is a machine, like a watch, made to go for a certain time; leave it alone. You cannot open it for repairs, as you can a watch; you would grope in it, blindly, and only do mischief. I will take none of your drugs." He would not allow any report of his condition to be made to the English Governor, whom he accused of persecuting and oppressing him, and of conspiring, by slow and indirect means, to destroy his life. The digestive functions were greatly impaired. In January he made a brief attempt to conquer his disorder by taking some active exercise, which he had, since the autumn of 1817, refused to do, because of the Governor's regulations, subjecting him to be challenged by the sentinels whom he would pass in walking or riding about the island. He now mounted his horse and galloped an hour round and round the demesne of Longwood; but the exhaustion that followed was most depressing. He next tried a see-saw; but this motion had no good effect. Towards the end of March he reluctantly consented that Antommarchi should consult with another medical man, Dr. Archibald Arnott, surgeon of the 20th Regiment. He had refused the aid of Dr. Shortt, physician to the forces at St. Helena, because this gentleman was officially connected with Sir Hudson Lowe. Dr. Arnott saw him, the first time, on April 2, when he was in bed, and very ill, complaining of a gnawing pain in the stomach, with continual nausea and vomiting. He could scarcely eat anything, and was very feverish. The progress of his disease, in the month that followed, is precisely recorded, from day to day, in the published narratives of Drs. Arnott and Antommarchi. It was but seldom they could persuade him to take the simplest ordinary medicine. He pretended to believe that his liver was affected; but this was not the case, and the opinion he privately expressed, that he was afflicted with his father's disease, proved to be correct. A more obstinate and troublesome "patient," if he might be called a patient, was never known. He felt himself dying, and was employed, from the 15th to the 24th of April, in writing his will and codicils, which were witnessed by Generals Count Bertrand and Montholon, with two of his French attendants. On May 1, as the fever gained on him, with his pulse rising above 100, he became delirious, and remained insensible next day. On the day after, when a dose of calomel had been administered without his knowledge, he was somewhat relieved. He received the sacrament of extreme unction from the priest Vignali. But on the night of the 4th, in a violent storm of wind and rain, which tore up many of the trees about the house, his frame suffered a collapse of vital functions; the breathing was impeded, and the action of the heart became irregular. Blisters and other stimulants

were tried next day in vain; a few minutes before six in the evening Napoleon the First expired. The last words he uttered, in his incoherent ravings, were "Tête d'armée!" as though he were dreaming of a fierce fight. A post-mortem examination was made on the 6th, in presence of Sir T. Reade and other British staff officers and five English medical men. They found that "the internal surface of the stomach, to nearly its whole extent, was a mass of cancerous disease, or scirrhous portions advancing to cancer; this was particularly noticed near the pylorus; there was an ulcer penetrating the coats of the stomach, sufficient to allow the passage of the little finger." Dr. Arnott remarks that he had never seen any such case of this disease, except those of inveterate dram-drinkers, and Napoleon was at no time addicted to the use of ardent spirits. The climate of St. Helena is healthy, with a pure and mild atmosphere. In the judgment of Dr. Arnott, the Emperor had been longer afflicted with this disease, whether or not inherited from his father, than was generally supposed; its incipient stage might be referred to the distressing symptoms he felt in 1817; but, assuming that there was a previous disposition to some morbid alteration of structure in the stomach, it was probable that the depressing effect of his mental sufferings, which

chosen place of interment in the grounds of Longwood; a secluded nook called Haines' Valley, overhung with weeping willows, where there was a fountain, at which Napoleon's Chinese servant had been accustomed to fill his silver pitcher with water for his drink. The Emperor himself had requested to be buried in this place. He had also desired, a week before his death, that his body should be opened, to see whether his disease was not that of which his father had died. According to his instructions, the heart was preserved with spirits in a silver vase, to be sent to his second wife, the Empress Marie Louise; but, in the first instance, by order of Sir Hudson Lowe, this vase was interred with the body, till permission for its removal should arrive from the British Government. Ten years later, as every reader knows, under the reign of King Louis Philippe and the Ministry of M. Thiers, the body of Napoleon I. was brought to Paris and laid in the Invalides.

A minute of the Board of Admiralty was published, yesterday week, with reference to the Royal Naval College at Greenwich. The college will be opened on Feb. 1 next. It is not intended to provide for the education of the naval cadets. The

board intends that the Royal Naval College at Greenwich shall be so organised as to provide for the education of naval officers of all ranks above that of midshipmen in all branches of theoretical and scientific study bearing upon their profession; but they will continue the instruction given in the Excellent gunnery-ship as heretofore, and arrangements for instruction in practical surveying will also be continued at Portsmouth. The general organisation of the college will be as follows:—A flag officer will be president; he will be assisted by a captain in the Royal Navy in matters affecting discipline, and in the internal arrangements of the college unconnected with study. A director of studies will, under the president, organise and superintend the whole system of instruction and the various courses of study. There will further be a professor of mathematics, a professor of physical science, a professor of chemistry, a professor of applied mechanics, a professor of fortification. Such instructors in mathematics and the other branches specified as may be necessary to assist the professors will be added to the staff. Rear-Admiral A. C. Key, C.B., F.R.S., has been appointed president of the college.

An Order in Council is published in the *Gazette* for the better carrying out of a provision in the Exchequer and Audit Departments Act of 1866. That statute, amongst other things, enacted that a plan of account-books and accounts, adapted to the requirements of each service, with a view to exhibit in a convenient form the whole of the receipts and payments in respect of each vote, should be designed under the superintendence of the Treasury; and it was further provided that her Majesty might, from time to time, by Order in Council, prescribe the manner in which each department of the public service should keep its accounts. The present order lays down a plan for the keeping of the accounts in the several civil departments of the State.



EXTERIOR VIEW OF THE HOUSE, SHOWING THE EMPEROR'S STUDY AND BEDROOM.

were very poignant, might be an exciting cause. Such was the testimony of the only English medical man who attended the Emperor at St. Helena.

The body of Napoleon I. lay in state, on May 7, in the small bed-room where he died, surrounded with torches, as he had prescribed when he received the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church; and it was there visited by every person of respectable condition in the island, the officers of the several British regiments of course included, one of whom, Mr. Ward, of the 4th Foot, made the sketch from which our Engraving is drawn. On the next day it was carried, by a party of British Grenadiers—for the road was too steep for a hearse—to the

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ALBERT CORD	For Mourning	13s. 11d. "
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ALGERIENNE GRENADINE, Rich Satin Stripes,	1s. 6d. "
ALGERIENNE GRENADINE, Coloured Grounds,	1s. 9d. "
ALGERIENNE GRENADINE, Black Grounds,	1s. 6d. "
BLACK IRON-GROUND GRENADINE,	2s. 6d. "

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BY THE WAY.

The week has been marked by a variety of incidents—not, for the most part, of a cheerful character. But Monday, in the Court of Queen's Bench, presented us with a kind of dramatic performance, of which it may be said that the catastrophe gave satisfaction to everybody except two of the principal performers. Mr. G. I. H. Onslow, member for Guildford, and Mr. G. H. Whalley, M.P. for Peterborough (we hope that there is no malice in naming the constituencies), attended to hear what the Judges had to say to them in regard to the rampant support which those distinguished senators had given to the cause of Mr. Castro. The case having been duly stated by Mr. Hawkins—Sir John Karslake, for Mr. Onslow, very prudently expressed his client's exceeding regret at having been betrayed into contempt of court, and gave solemn undertaking that such conduct should not be repeated. Mr. Digby Seymour, acting for a client who is not easily convinced of anything but his own wisdom and the wickedness of all Roman Catholics, had, perhaps, not been instructed to be quite so adroit, and he rather haggled over the submission, until he received an exceedingly plain hint from the Court; but, in the end, apology and promise were made in Mr. Whalley's behalf. Then Sir Alexander Cockburn, calling on both Members to stand upon the floor of the court, and addressing them by name, set forth their offence in terms which certainly were not open to the charge of obscurity. His Lordship told them that they had been guilty of a gross and aggravated contempt of the authority of the Court. He remarked upon the parading a man against whom a jury had found a true bill for perjury and forgery as a species of show for money. He dwelt upon the language which the persons before him had used, and described the whole as an outrage upon public decency and a great public scandal. As to the allegation that Messrs. Onslow and Whalley did not know that they were doing wrong, Sir Alexander Cockburn said that he could accept such an apology only at the expense of the understanding of those who made it. He said that if they had shown any contrition, the Court would have inflicted heavy fine and imprisonment. But, with the understanding that any repetition of such conduct would draw down adequate and commensurate punishment, which should be inflicted with a stern and unflinching hand, the Lord Chief Justice thought it sufficient to fine each offender £100. He concluded with a warning to "anybody" who might be guilty of a similar contempt of public justice. We may add, doing so with pleasure, that the Lord Chief Justice complimented the London press on having prevented much mischief by refusing to give the publicity desired by Messrs. Onslow and Whalley for their offensive and objectionable proceedings. We may assume that we shall not hear a great deal more of the Claimant until his trial shall take place. But it will be interesting to know what Guildford and Peterborough think of representatives who have thus distinguished themselves.

Paris has been excited by the production of a new play by M. Alexandre Dumas. It is a sort of expansion and dramatic presentment of that gentleman's theory that if a man's wife is very bad it becomes his duty to society to destroy her. Othello, to be sure, utters similar doctrine:

Yet she must die, else she'll betray more men;

but he says this in a moment of frenzy. M. Dumas has worked out his idea in a play, which (like most things "with a purpose") is an artistic failure; and he added so much gratuitous profanity that even a Parisian audience has compelled a good deal of excision to be made. The marvellous actress, Madame Desclée, appears to have saved the piece. But a harder fate than the owing its success to an actress has attended it. M. Emile Girardin has written a fourth act, in which the consequences of the hero's action are legitimately followed up, and he is covered with ridicule and confusion, and, as we understand it, is very properly sent to the galleys. We hold M. Girardin's vengeance to be not only lawful, but to have been conceived in a literary spirit which vindicates the credit of French wit, whereof lately we have had but little.

Among several obituaries which have been rendered necessary, that of the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel will perhaps now address itself to the smallest number of readers. But there was a time when this gentleman was a celebrity, we may say an idol, with the Evangelical section of the Church of England. These lines may be read by some who remember the dingy old chapel near Bedford-row, where Mr. Noel attracted enormous congregations, and gave them very long sermons. They may recall the huge, ugly window behind the pulpit, and the fall of the enormous curtain, which silently descended during the prayer before sermon, in order to prevent the eyes of the audience from being fatigued by the glare. If so, they will easily recall also the aristocratic manner and pleasant delivery of the popular preacher. He was admired none the less by a certain class for being of the class above it. The chapel is destroyed, but Mr. Baptist Noel had long left it for one of the sects—that on which Ben Jonson pours his utmost wealth of sarcasm.

It seems hardly necessary to say that the death of Lord Lytton is not a topic to be treated "by the way." The ample tributes which the journals, of all politics, have paid to his extraordinary talents, varied accomplishments, and kindly character are in accordance with the gentlemanly traditions of the English journal, and have already said or suggested all that can be desired.

Princess Charlotte's name is still preserved among Englishmen, though it is some fifty-four years since she died. The sad legend of her fate laid deep hold, and it was in some degree preserved by the longevity of him who had been her husband, and the frequent references which were made to his early history. Some of her hitherto unpublished letters have just been given to the world in the new number of the *Quarterly Review*, and they exhibit the poor Princess in a far better light than has previously been thrown on her character. Her youth must have been singularly unhappy, and she had a warm and generous nature, which seemed to ask only for affectionate direction. The *Quarterly* has thus a second time done her justice—some readers may remember the almost savage slaughter it made of a book in which, a good many years back, a woman's unwholesome spite vented itself in scandal against the deceased Princess, and was chastised with a man's unhesitating vigour.

The Bishop of London is not a personage to whom it is very desirable to talk nonsense, and there was some courage in a deputation from one of the Sabbatarian associations, whose representatives went to ask his Lordship to do what he could towards abolishing the use of public vehicles on Sunday. The Bishop did not, we imagine, tell them all he thought, but he intimated that there would be extreme difficulties in the way of doing what was asked. We imagine and hope that such difficulties will be found not only extreme, but insuperable. It is very easy for a knot of obscure people, whose whole circle of acquaintance probably lies within a few back streets, to suppose that locomotion on Sunday is not necessary. But the day has become, for educated persons, a day both of rest and

religious observance, and of social intercourse. Fanaticism will not prevent people from dining with one another on Sunday evenings, and if they go out to dinner they must have vehicles. We say nothing of feeble persons, whom the Sabbatarians would condemn to incarceration; nothing of railway travellers, who are to be compelled to walk from the terminus, with their luggage, unless, to be sure, railway travelling is also to be put down. We could wish that the Bishop had spoken what we are sure is his mind; but any practical attempt to make a Christian Sunday into a Hebrew Sabbath will elicit the mind of the public in a way that will leave nothing to doubt.

MUSIC.

The Winter Season Italian Opera Company, at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, have added "Cosi fan tutte" to their previous repertoire, this being the fourth opera that has been given since the commencement of the scheme, on Dec. 10. This charming work of Mozart belongs to the year 1790, when it was produced at Vienna, having followed his "Don Giovanni," and closely preceded his two final stage works, "Die Zauberflöte" and "La Clemenza di Tito." The libretto, like that of "Le Nozze di Figaro" and "Don Giovanni," was written by the Abbate da Ponte, who founded the plot of "Cosi fan tutte" on one of those slight incidents of involvement which have so often served as bases for the lighter productions of the French stage.

The music has much of the melodic beauty and genial character of that of the same composer's "Le Nozze di Figaro," which, although scarcely equalled by that of "Cosi fan tutte," is nearly approached by it in several instances, particularly in the earlier portion of the opera, and most of all in the extended and masterly finale to the first act, which is almost worthy of comparison with the great finale in "Le Nozze di Figaro." The important concerted piece which closes the earlier half of "Cosi fan tutte" was given with great spirit and effect by the six solo-singers engaged at the St. George's Hall representation, and constituted the principal feature in a performance that also offered many other points for commendation.

Madame Risarelli, as Fiordiligi, sang with brilliancy and power, and was deservedly applauded, especially in her two arias, "Come scoglio" and "Per pietà," with its preceding recitative. Madame Danieli's voice, a mezzo-soprano, is scarcely of sufficiently high range for the music of Dorabella. The lady, however, sang with good effect in several instances, particularly in the aria "Smania implacabile," and in the duets with Fiordiligi. Mdlle. Visconti was a lively representative of the pert lady's-maid, Despina, and gave the song "In uomini" with more archness than vocal finish. Signor Rinaldini, as Ferrando, sang like a genuine artist throughout the opera, and produced a special effect by his artistic delivery of the air, "Un'aura amorosa." Signor Mottino, as Guglielmo, contributed much to the general result by the good quality of his voice and his care and earnestness, his songs, "Non siate" and "Donne mie la fate," having both been well delivered. Signor Rocca, as Don Alfonso, was somewhat over-zealous both in singing and acting. His humour belongs rather to the school of burlesque than to that of comedy, and his vocal style is of a buffo kind that is not suitable to the music of Mozart. This gentleman has merits which would be more apparent with a little less self-assertion.

Besides the finale already mentioned, the other concerted pieces of the opera were generally well given; particularly those beautiful movements the quintets "Sento, oh Dio" and "Di scrivervi," the trio "Soave sia il vento," and the sextet "Alla bella Despinetta."

The band again demonstrated its thorough efficiency, both in the overture and in those numerous and important orchestral details throughout the opera that are only to be satisfactorily rendered by highly-skilled instrumentalists, such as are assembled here under the leadership of Herr Pollitzer, who is equally skilful as a solo violinist and a chef d'orchestre.

The resumption of the Crystal Palace Saturday Afternoon Concerts took place last week with the twelfth performance of the seventeenth series. The symphony on the occasion was the No. 5 of Beethoven (in C minor), in continuation of the plan which promised all nine of these works; in regular succession, during the season 1872-3. Mendelssohn's "Trumpet" overture (so called from the predominance of a striking passage for brass instruments) commenced the concert; which concluded with the bright and tuneful ballet music from Auber's "Gustave III." given for the first time here. A new concerto for the violoncello, with orchestral accompaniments, composed by Signor Piatti, was performed by the composer. The first and last movements abound in passages of executive difficulty calculated for the effective display of rare skill, while the intermediate "andante" affords scope for the beautiful tone and finished legato playing in which Signor Piatti excels as greatly as in dexterous rapidity. This artist's powers were also manifested in two movements by Veracini. Madame Patey sang, with her well-known fine qualities of voice and style, Mozart's aria "L'Addio" and Mr. Sullivan's ballad "Looking back;" and Mr. W. Castle gave the scena from "Oberon," "O'tis a glorious sight to see," and Molique's graceful song, "When the moon," the latter with more success than the former.

The opening of the seventh season of the London Ballad Concerts, with an afternoon performance, has already been recorded. Since then a second similar concert has been given, also including the co-operation of Mr. Sims Reeves and other eminent vocalists. Last week the series of eight evening concerts was commenced, and again the singing of Mr. Sims Reeves was one of the principal attractions. The second evening concert took place this week.

"Israel in Egypt" was given by the Sacred Harmonic Society last (Friday) evening. Of the performance we must speak next week. Bach's "Passion Music" (St. Matthew) is in active rehearsal, with a view to its performance (for the first time by this society) at one of the concerts of the present season.

Haydn's "Creation" was given at the Royal Albert Hall, on Tuesday evening, under the direction of Mr. William Carter, and including the co-operation of his large choir, a full band, and of Madame L. Sherrington, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Signor Foli as solo singers—making up a force of nearly 1000 performers. The Dead March in "Saul" was performed, in tribute to the memory of the late Emperor Napoleon. Mr. W. Carter conducted, and Mr. W. S. Hoyte presided at the organ.

At this week's Monday Popular Concert Herr Dannreuther appeared, for the first time here, as the solo pianist. Of this gentleman's fine performances at the Crystal Palace concerts, especially in the concertos of Chopin and Liszt, we have heretofore spoken in terms of high praise. On the occasion now referred to he was heard in Beethoven's Sonata "Appassionata" for piano alone, and Schumann's quartet with stringed instruments. In each of these pieces the admirable mechanism of Herr Dannreuther, and his intellectual realisation of the composer's intention, were displayed with signal success. The more arduous performance was, of course, in the unaccompanied piece—one of exceptional difficulty in execution

and interpretation. The marked and general applause which followed its close afforded sufficient proof of the genuine impression made by Herr Dannreuther. His associates in the quartet were Madame Norman-Néruda, Herr Straus, and Signor Piatti; and these three artists, reinforced by Mr. L. Ries, played Haydn's quartet in B flat (op. 33, No. 4), previously unheard here. It is bright and genial throughout, especially in the finale, but does not rank among its composer's best works of the kind. Signor Piatti played, with his well-known fine tone and masterly execution, a sonata by Marcello, the Largo of which was encored. Sir J. Benedict was the accompanying pianist in this piece and in the vocal music; the singer having been Mr. Sims Reeves, whose songs were "In Native Worth" (from "The Creation"), Mariani's "Una rosa in Cimitero," and Mendelssohn's "Hunter's Farewell," the latter of which had to be repeated.

THEATRES.

The state of the theatres continues to be much the same as last week. The pantomimes have not yet completed their run, and few novelties are ventured. Some new dramas, however, are promised. One, by Mr. H. J. Byron, entitled "Old Soldiers," is announced for the Strand. It is, we understand, a comic drama; and another, intended for the Prince of Wales's, written by Mr. Wilkie Collins, is named after his novel, "Man and Wife." Mr. Charles Reade is engaged on a comedy at the Opéra Comique, in which Miss Eleanor Bufton will reappear. At the same house Mr. George Honey will make his first appearance in a new opera bouffe.

We are reminded that Mr. Frederick Burgess has announced his eighth annual benefit, at the St. James's Grand Hall, on Tuesday, for which a most attractive programme has been arranged. The performances will take place in the afternoon and in the evening. Mr. Alexander Herrman also will adventure his first benefit, at the Egyptian Hall, on Tuesday, the 4th of next month.

MISS EDITH HERAUD'S LECTURE ON TENNYSON.

The long-announced lecture on Tennyson by Miss Edith Heraud, at Unity Church, Islington, was delivered on Monday to a numerous and intelligent audience, with the utmost approbation. The discourse included a synopsis of the moral and religious tendencies of Tennyson's poems, and divided the latter into five heads:—1. The simply natural; 2. the exclamatory; 3. the pathetic; 4. the philosophical; and, 5. the emotional. Of the first, Miss Heraud recited "Claribel" as an example; pointing out the beauty of the rhythm and the simplicity of the theme, which nevertheless involved the evidence of that mysterious sympathy which unites the natural and human. The great principle of love, she stated, pervaded the entire works of the poet, but was perhaps most strikingly illustrated in the pathetic ballad of "Oriana." Miss Heraud recited this fine poem with marked emphasis, particularly bringing out its dramatic points with much feeling and vigour. A decided improvement in artistic finish and high moral significance is discoverable in Tennyson's pathetic pieces—as, for instance, in "The May Queen" and "Maud." But it is to "Enoch Arden" that we must go for the fullest and most elaborate illustration of what the lecturer styled "Love's martyrdom"—the subjugation of all personal feeling in the service and interests of the beloved object. In dealing with the philosophical poems Miss Heraud entered into a minute analysis of "The Two Voices," involving the questions of suicide, the immortality and pre-existence of the soul, and the ultimate triumph of Christianity. A similar analysis of "The Palace of Art" was given. The lecturer's observations on "In Memoriam" were likewise characterised by great profundity, and went far, indeed, to exhaust the argument of this marvellous elegy. "The Idylls of the King" were adduced as examples of the poet's emotional productions. Miss Heraud referred to the original legends of "The Table Round," and dwelt on the character of "the blameless King," whose figure she brought out in high relief. She then recited the passage describing Arthur's parting with his guilty Queen, the dramatic effect of which was exceedingly powerful, and concluded with the description of his departure contained in "La Mort d'Arthur." Altogether, the lecture was highly interesting, composed with great elegance, and delivered throughout with as much force as taste. We hope soon to hear of its repetition at the West-End.

The results of the simultaneous collections in Liverpool churches and chapels on "Hospital Sunday," the 12th inst., reach £7850. "Hospital Saturday" was fixed for Saturday last, when over £1000 was expected to be realised by collections among working men. Last year the Sunday collections realised £7300, and the Saturday collections £720.

A meeting of the Sanitary and Social Economy Section of the Glasgow Philosophical Society was held, on Monday night, in the Lecture Hall Corporation Galleries. Mr. J. L. Lang read a paper on "Free Libraries, Museums, and Reading Rooms in England, America, the European Continent, and some towns in Scotland—why not in Glasgow?"

The strike in South Wales seems likely to continue. Mr. Crawshaw has given orders for putting out two of the remaining furnaces. Two others at half-blast will, it is understood, be put out shortly. The men held a meeting on Tuesday night, at which Mr. Halliday, of the Miners' Union, assured those present of the financial ability of the union to support, not only their own men, who were entitled to full benefit of membership, but also to render assistance to the non-unionists.—An attempt has been made to test the feelings of the Dowlais miners and ironworkers by the ballot, but it failed; although of those who came forward the great majority were in favour of resuming work.—A numerously-attended meeting of miners' delegates was, on Monday, held at Kessley, near Bolton, at which a resolution was passed pledging the colliers in the district to subscribe towards the support of the men on strike in Wales.

Archbishop Manning presided at a meeting of members of a Roman Catholic Association at Sheffield, on Tuesday night. He urged Roman Catholics to organise their forces in such a manner as would enable them to influence the elections of school boards, poor-law guardians, and members of Parliament. The Duke of Norfolk was among the speakers.—Bishop Ullathorne addressed a large meeting of the Roman Catholic Union in Birmingham on Tuesday night. He denied that the aims of the union were political. The Bishop explained the meaning which he attaches to the term "liberty," as contrasted with "Liberalism," and he identified the latter with Prince Bismarck, the Paris Commune, and the "invaders of Rome." He affirmed that the Order of Jesus did not interfere with politics; and said Mr. Newdegate might be glad to know that in his (the Bishop's) diocese there were only four members of the order. The Bishop claimed for Roman Catholics entire control over the education of the children of their poor, and the establishment of chaplains of their religion in workhouses and prisons. The meeting was presided over by Sir Charles Clifford, and the Earl of Denbigh was present.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

The utterances of legislators who are still free from the toil of legislation have been actually surging all over the country; so that in some people there may be created a cynical wish that the Session was even less proximate than it is, in order that the great bulk of representatives might be reduced to their normal condition of silence. Notable amongst the Parliamentary exhibitors has been Sir Charles Dilke, who has adventured to deliver at Derby, in its integrity, that exposition of his political and social doctrines which was almost, if not quite, stifled in a riot at that place last year. It can hardly be said that he achieved a success on this the second occasion; for, though his co-thinkers appeared to have organised a rough-and-ready support for him in the hall of audience, his opponents were prepared in like manner; and, "rough meeting rough," there came a "tug of war," which resulted in the truncating of the oration, and by so much in the discomfiture of the Republican Baronet. He was more fortunate on a later occasion, when he met those who were called his constituents in Chelsea. He evidently has some sympathisers, who are, it is reported, small in number, who are able to collect before him a number of unisonous shouters, and so to bear him safely, and even triumphantly, through his dissertations. It may be an error, but it seems that his latter deliverances are not so highly spiced as they were wont to be before it was crucially proved that in the House Sir Charles Dilke has, in the extremity of his opinions, but two followers. The appearance beside him of his colleague, Sir Henry Hoare, somehow recalled to recollection the significant and suggestive little touch in one of the series of Hogarth's pictures of "Marriage à la Mode," where two aristocratic specimens of the canine race are lying chained together. Doubtless Sir Henry Hoare is worried and annoyed by the difficulty which he must have to show that he is as ever radically Liberal, while he is an incarnate protest against the Radicalism run mad of his colleague. From this point of view (of course, it could be from no other) his speech, to which reference is being made, was rather amusing. Especially were notable his efforts to show contempt for his brother M.P. and Baronet without putting his idea into words; and, truth to say, whatever oburgations Sir Charles Dilke may have received elsewhere, contempt from his colleague must, for reasons which he can well comprehend, have been the "unkindest cut of all."

After he returned to Parliament and during his recess from office, Mr. Childers always gave the notion that he was still the busiest man of the hour. It seems, now that he has returned to official life, that he is endeavouring to exemplify that, having nothing to do at the Chancellorate of the Duchy of Lancaster, he is assiduously doing it. At any rate, he is working vicariously—that is, making public appearances and delivering long speeches. Thus, he was to be found addressing the scholars of the schools connected with the Chapel Royal of the Savoy (which, by-the-by, are in the happiest conditions of exemption from all the difficulties which just now beset education), and he pronounced much pleasant platitude, in his earnest, emphatic way. Then he appears at Pontefract, which must now be nearer to his political affections than ever, since in that town, and in his person, the first experiment of the ballot at elections was tried; the system being one which he himself had imported from Australia, which colony has thus shown that there are cases in which the contempt implied in the proverb about "teaching a grandmother" to do something very easy is not applicable or stinging. As to his address, it was a wonderful exemplar of the art of dwelling in generalities for ever. All that beaming candour for which Mr. Childers is famous was brought to bear, in order to disguise the utmost reticence; every device of significant look and gesture, of "nods and wreathed smiles," were evidently lavishly present, implying things which at that moment were by him actually unutterable. In fact, he conducted himself most skilfully as a member of a Cabinet on the eve of a session of Parliament: he told the country nothing, but he left his constituents in a state of titillation, inasmuch as he most probably caused them to believe that they had been the confidential recipients of a series of State secrets.

There is about Mr. Otway, M.P. for Chatham, a sturdy standupedness (to coin a word), a bluff openness of opinion, which serves him well, probably, on those trying occasions when before his constituents he is endeavouring to reconcile the character of a representative of a dockyard borough, and a pure Liberal, one of whose attributes must, in theory, be a rigid economist of the public purse. To many persons it may appear that Mr. Otway, in resigning office, evinced an unselfish regard for principle which has gone far to make him what is romantically called a patriot; but it is just possible that a dockyard constituency may be inclined to cherish, in their inner consciousness, a warmer feeling for a member who is also a Government official. If this be so, it is questionable whether Mr. Otway was altogether tactical in declaring, with emphasis, that he had bid adieu for ever to office. Of course, his theory is that an independent member, with strong tongue-faculties, may be able to be more useful to employes of the State, by constantly railing at Ministers on their behalf; and all this no one has any right to gainsay. In one instance, at least, he has found that, as unattached Parliamentary skirmisher, he could force the adoption of a reform on a Government; and herein is the justification of the course he has adopted.

For a time after he had become a member of the House, Mr. Plimsoll, M.P. for Derby, appeared at intervals in an eccentric shape—saying odd things in an odd way. But one day last Session, when the liquor law was in debate, he came forward with a remarkable speech, close-reasoned, and abounding with statistics gathered by himself in the State of Maine. His arguments were directed against fanatical attempts to deal with inebriety by legislation, and they came from him with the greater force that he avowed himself a practising teetotaler. Once, too, he brought forward a motion on the subject of sending unseaworthy ships on long and perilous voyages, and he adduced facts and figures which were appalling, and went far to prove that a certain number of ship-owners were, in practice, on a level with mere wreckers. That he has not dropped the question is shown by the fact that a few days ago Mr. Plimsoll elaborated it in a speech to his constituents, who, being dwellers in the particularly inland town of Derby, except as philanthropists in the abstract, were as little likely to go fully along with him, as would the inhabitants of "the sea-coast of Bohemia."

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces the appointment of Sir Francis Richard Sandford, C.B., to be secretary to the Committee of Council on Education in Scotland.

The trades-union congress at Leeds closed its proceedings last Saturday, after passing resolutions condemning the system of piece-work practised in some of the most influential trades of the United Kingdom; denouncing the conduct of the prison authorities in allowing articles manufactured by prisoners to be brought in unfair competition into the market; and affirming that the House of Commons should be memorialised to take steps to form a code of international law and the establishment of an international tribunal.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

NATURE OF COMBUSTION.

Dr. Debus, F.R.S., on Thursday week, gave the first of a course of three lectures on Oxidation. He began with examples of combustion and flame produced by different amounts of heat; thus, sulphuric ether extinguished red-hot charcoal instead of being inflamed, but was ignited by white-hot cinders. A glass rod, heated for a few seconds, ignited bisulphide of carbon; and phosphorus was burnt by the mere warmth of the hand. For several centuries air was deemed essential to combustion, and that it is so in ordinary cases was shown by experiments with the receiver of an air-pump. Thus, burning phosphorus was extinguished as fresh air was excluded; air being composed of oxygen, a supporter of combustion, and nitrogen: the result of the combustion of phosphorus was a snow-white powder, with an acid reaction, being a compound of oxygen and phosphorus. An ancient idea respecting combustion assumed it to be a dissipation of fire into the atmosphere, fire itself being a compound of various matters with the igneous principle, which disappeared in the act of burning. Combustion was considered to be the analysis or breaking up of bodies, whereas now it is held to be their synthesis, the formation of compounds. Newton, however, conceived fire to be merely a quality of matter. Among the earliest discoveries of Lavoisier was the fact that bodies increase in weight when burnt through combination with oxygen. After illustrating the energetic power of this gas as a supporter of combustion, Dr. Debus showed that other gases possess this property. Copper foil was vividly consumed by immersion in sulphur vapour; and pieces of Dutch metal leaf placed in a tube from which air had been drawn off by the air-pump burst into flame and were converted into a chloride, when chlorine was permitted to enter the tube. Burning with great brilliancy, magnesium was converted into magnesian oxide, and sulphur into sulphuric oxide. When, however, the vapour of sulphuric oxide was passed through a tube containing magnesian oxide, the two substances, which, in respect to oxygen, were burnt out, were again ignited, emitting light and heat.

SCIENTIFIC WORK OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTION.

William Spottiswoode, Esq., LL.D., Treasurer of the Royal Society and of the Royal Institution, at the first evening meeting of the season, on Friday week, gave a discourse on the old and new laboratories at the Royal Institution, with experimental illustrations. After stating that he was acting on behalf of the honorary secretary, Dr. Bence Jones, who had placed at his disposal the results of his intimate knowledge of the history of the institution and his wide-spread information upon many branches of science, Mr. Spottiswoode referred to Count Rumford's original proposal, in 1799, to found an institution "for the general diffusion of the knowledge of all new and useful improvements, and for teaching the application of scientific discoveries to the improvement of arts and manufactures, and to the increase of domestic comfort and convenience." With these objects the Royal Institution was established, its motto being "Illustrans Commoda Vitæ; the laboratory then occupying a very subordinate position. But when Rumford finally left England, in 1802, the industrial element declined, and pure science assumed its place; and the laboratory then fitted up was desired to be "equal or indeed superior to any in this country, and probably to any on the Continent." A brief narrative of the large amount of very important scientific work done in this laboratory was then given. This was begun by Dr. Thomas Young, so eminent for his theory of light and colours, and the wave theory of light. He was followed by Humphry Davy, who here carried on his experiments in the chemical agencies of electricity, and on polarity; who here recorded in the laboratory-book (on the table) "a capital experiment proving the decomposition of potash," and the production of the metal potassium; who here demonstrated the elementary character of chlorine; and who here performed those experiments on flame which led to the invention of the safety-lamp. As time would fail in attempting even to notice the results of the scientific labours of Faraday, which included the creation of a new branch of science, magneto-electricity, Mr. Spottiswoode referred his hearers to their history as written by Dr. Bence Jones, Dr. Tyndall, and Dr. Gladstone; and then, pointing to the laboratory-books, and various volumes of Faraday's works on the table before him, he said, "Si monumentum queras circumspecte!" The entire fabric of these brilliant and manifold contributions to human knowledge were wrought out within the walls of the Royal Institution. Among the illustrations, Mr. Spottiswoode exhibited the magnetisation of a ray of light. In 1863, when Dr. Frankland became professor, a chemical laboratory was formed out of the small lecture-room attached to the laboratory, and in it he made a series of interesting discoveries in organic chemistry; while in the old physical laboratory Professor Tyndall, from 1852 to the present time, carried on a series of researches on sound, diamagnetism, glaciers and ice, radiation and absorption of heat, calorescence, and kindred subjects, which are described in no less than thirteen papers of the "Philosophical Transactions." After specially illustrating some of Tyndall's researches relative to light, Mr. Spottiswoode commented on the great defects of the old laboratories and the circumstances which had induced the managers, duly supported by the liberality of the members, to construct entirely new laboratories, which, he said, would, as far as the site admitted, become eventually as perfect as the skill of the architect and the advice of the professors could make them. In the concluding remarks, reference was made to the munificence of the late Mr. John Fuller, who gave £10,000, and of the late Alfred Davis, Esq., who, in addition to several annual donations while living, bequeathed £2000 for the promotion of science in the Royal Institution. These examples are well worthy of imitation, in order that the professorships may be more adequately endowed. The President, Sir Henry Holland, Bart., was in the chair. The new laboratories were opened for inspection.

APPLICATIONS OF THE COMPARATIVE METHOD OF STUDY.

Dr. Edward A. Freeman, author of "The History of the Norman Conquest" and other works, began a course of six lectures on Comparative Politics on Saturday last. He described the establishment of the comparative method of study as the great intellectual achievement of our time; it has carried light, order, and a line of argument into branches of knowledge which before were given up to darkness, confusion, and random guess-work. By its means the science of language has been placed on a firm basis, and has passed out of the stage of controversies. After adducing examples confirming this, Dr. Freeman adverted to comparative mythology, the position of which is not so assured as that of comparative philology, the alleged points of likeness between legend and legend not appearing so indisputable as the identity between cognate words. He admitted that comparative mythology is greatly strengthened when aided by philology, and referred to striking examples; but he declined to believe that the whole mythology of the Aryan nations, as we find it in Greek and Teutonic literature, has its origin in the physical phenomena of nature, or that every hero is necessarily the sun or wind. Comparative philology he considered to be the absolutely universal solvent; comparative mythology a most important one among others.

The third application of the comparative method has not yet received a name. It is the scientific inquiry into manners and customs, and the grouping together of the wonderful analogies which they set before us in times and places most remote from each other (as exhibited in the work of Mr. E. B. Taylor on "Primitive Culture.") This science includes the religious rite, social and domestic order, and all the incidents of daily life, and by its means connections have been inferred between various distant nations, but not with the same certainty that is obtained by comparative philology. Of this new science Dr. Freeman said that his present subject, comparative politics, is a part. In it he wished to include many analogies which are to be seen between the political institutions of times and countries the most remote from each other, but to consider more especially essential likeness rather than accidental points of similarity. Thus, the English Parliament consists of two Houses; it is bi-cameral; while the assemblies of most other mediæval European States were of three or more—nobles, clergy, and commons. This was a matter of sheer accident; yet a crowd of constitutions have followed the English model. How these varied is a matter for inquiry. A political constitution is a specimen to be studied, classified, and labelled, as objects of study are in other sciences. Likeness between two institutions may be the result of direct transmission in various forms, as seen in our North American colonies and in Ireland; and the Crusaders carried their system of feudal law into the East, of which the Assizes of the Christian kingdom of Jerusalem was a most perfect example. But the reproduction of English forms on the Continent was quite another process from their reproduction in Ireland, since it resembled legal adoption rather than natural descent. It was imitation rather than transmission, as the creed of the conqueror is often received by a vanquished people. The study has its difficulties. The likeness of political institutions may be due to causes common to all nations; the same evils suggest the same remedies, and the same needs suggest the same means of supplying them. Thus, the constitution of the United States possesses a resemblance to the federal constitution of the Achaian League from the similarity of the circumstances amid which they were founded; but the Swiss constitution is a conscious reproduction of the American. The third class for consideration is that where the likeness is due to neither reproduction nor imitation, and the connection is closer than mere analogy. In future lectures Dr. Freeman proposes to trace the signs of this original unity in the primitive institutions of the Aryan nations, especially in the most illustrious band—the Greek, the Roman, and the Teuton.

MOTION OF CONTRACTILE TISSUES.

Professor Rutherford, M.D., in his second lecture on the Forces and Motions of the Body, given on Tuesday last, in resuming the consideration of motion in a definite direction, commented on the singular movements in the pigment cells of the frog, as shown in their concentration or diffusion, and their susceptibility to the action of light. He next described the structure of the minute cilia found in the gills of the sea-mussel and other animals, and in various parts of the body, their object appearing to be the promotion of currents in fluids; their wavy movements, probably due to nerves in the protoplasm to which the cilia are attached, are accelerated by heat, retarded by cold, and suspended by anaesthetics, and they require a supply of water and oxygen for their maintenance. The structure and functions of the two kinds of muscle, striped and non-striped, were next considered. An example of the first is seen in the stalk of the vorticella, a clear band of homogeneous contractile tissue. In reference to the structure of striped muscular fibre, the Professor noticed the remarkable discoveries of Sharpey and Bowman, which had been recently rediscovered by some German physiologists. He characterised a non-striped fibre as a cell, and a striped fibre as a cell with many nuclei. The different modes of motion in a muscle are due to its contraction by various excitants, all of which are forms of energy—electrical, thermal, mechanical, chemical, or nervous. The lecture, which was illustrated by experiments, coloured diagrams, and specimens placed under microscopes, was concluded by the exhibition of Helmholtz's myograph, applied to the measurement of muscular motion.

Mr. Edward Dannreuther will give a discourse on the Music of the Future, at the next Friday evening meeting, Jan. 31.

ASTRONOMICAL EVENTS IN FEBRUARY.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

THE MOON during the night of the 11th is situated to the right of the planet Jupiter, and during the night of the 12th she is to the left of this planet. On the morning of the 18th the planet Mars and the Moon are near together, the Moon precedes the planet, and on the morning of the 19th the Moon is to the left of Mars. During the morning hours of the 24th the planet Saturn is near the Moon, being situated a little to the left; and on the 27th Mercury and the Moon are near together. On the 16th day at 3h. 57m. a.m. she is very near to γ Virginus, a star of the second magnitude. Her phases or times of change are:—

First Quarter	on the 4th	at 6 minutes after 10h.	in the morning.
Full Moon	" 12th	" 33	" 11 " morning.
Last Quarter	" 20th	" 23	" 11 " morning.
New Moon	" 27th	" 22	" 3 " morning.

She is nearest to the Earth on the afternoon of the 26th, and most distant from it on the morning of the 12th.

MERCURY, at the beginning of the month, rises a few minutes before the Sun, and from the middle of the month the Sun rises first. He sets before the Sun till towards the end of the month. He is unfavourably situated for observation during the whole month. He is in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 21st, and in conjunction with the Moon on the 27th.

VENUS is an evening star, setting on the 1st of this month at 9h. 5m., or 4h. 18m. after sunset: this interval increases to 4h. 26m. by the 11th, and to 4h. 34m. by the 28th, when she sets at 10h. 10m. She is in her ascending node on the 2nd, and at her greatest easterly elongation (46 deg. 30 min.) on the evening of the 22nd.

MARS is a morning star, rising on the 1st day at 6h. 16m. a.m.; on the 9th at midnight; on the 19th at 11h. 39m. p.m.; and on the last day at 11h. 16m. p.m., and is visible after these times throughout the night. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 18th. He is due south on the 15th at 4h. 48m. a.m.

JUPITER rises on the 1st at 6h. 7m. p.m., or 1h. 20m. after sunset; he rises on the 12th within 3m. of the time of sun setting; and from this time he rises in daylight, or after sunrise, till the 22nd, after which day he sets before sunrise, on the morning of the last day at 6h. 38m. p.m., preceding the Sun by about 15m. He passes the meridian, or is due south, on the 1st at 1h. 18m. a.m., on the 15th at 0h. 16m. a.m., and on the last day at 11h. 14m. p.m. He is visible throughout the night during this month. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 12th, and in opposition to the Sun on the 15th.

SATURN is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 6h. 56m. a.m., or 45m. before sunrise; on the 11th at 6h. 20m. a.m., or 1h. 4m. before the Sun; and on the last day at 5h. 19m. a.m., or 1h. 31m. before the Sun. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 24th. He is due south on the 15th, at 10h. 16m. a.m.



THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

FUNERAL OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

The funeral of the Emperor Napoleon III., whose death, on Thursday, the 9th inst., has occasioned such a marked expression of popular feeling in this country, where he had sought retirement and repose, when released from his German captivity, after his defeat and dethronement in 1870, took place on Wednesday week, in the small Roman Catholic chapel of St. Mary, at Chiselhurst, near the mansion of Camden Place. A Portrait of the deceased Emperor was given in our last Number; but in the special publication, entitled "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS LIFE AND REIGN OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON III.," we have reissued a large selection of the many Engravings, from original Sketches by our own Artists, which had appeared during a quarter of a century in this Journal, representing the most important events in his career, from a period before his election as President of the French Republic, in 1848, to that of his surrender at Sedan, his detention at Wilhelmshöhe, and his subsequent residence at Chiselhurst. These Illustrations were reproduced in two separately

printed sheets, accompanied by descriptive and narrative accounts of the incidents to which they referred. We now present, on the front page of this week's Paper, a view of the house, and in another Engraving one of the bed-room in which the Emperor died, with a different exterior view, showing the position of the rooms occupied by him; a series of Illustrations of the Lying in State, on Tuesday week; of the Funeral Procession and religious service next day, and of several incidents that took place upon the occasion; lastly, we give Portraits of the widowed Empress and the Prince Imperial, whose situation is regarded with much natural sympathy.

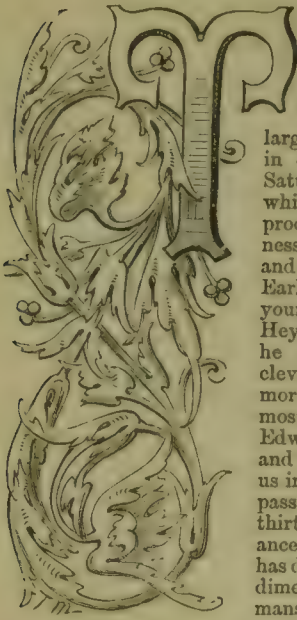
THE LYING IN STATE.

The body of the Emperor lay in state to be seen by visitors, in the mansion of Camden Place, from twelve to four o'clock on the day above mentioned. It is estimated that the number of people who went to see it was nearer thirty than twenty thousand, most of whom arrived from London. There was a great and pressing crowd at the gates. Shortly before twelve o'clock his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by his

brother the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Christian, arrived, and not without some difficulty the carriage obtained entrance to Camden Place. At the house their Royal Highnesses were received by the Prince Imperial, who had arrived a few minutes previously from Count Clary's, and who wore the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour. With his Imperial Highness were Prince Napoleon, Prince Murat, Marshal Lebœuf, M. Rouher, General Fleury, the Duc de Bassano, and other members or friends of the Emperor's family. The Prince Imperial, assisted by Lord Sydney, her Majesty's Lord Chamberlain, who resides at Chiselhurst, and who has been constantly engaged in friendly offices at Camden Place since the Emperor's death, ushered their Royal Highnesses into the hall, and thence into the room where the Emperor's body lay.

The body was removed from the room up stairs, where the Emperor died, to the apartment in which it lay in state, early on Tuesday morning, but not before it had been once more seen by the Empress. The part of the house devoted to the lying in state was the picture gallery in the hall, just opposite the principal entrance, facing the common. All down the

THE LATE LORD LYTTON.



HIS accomplished nobleman, elegant scholar, and imaginative author, whose works of fiction, next to those of Sir Walter Scott, Dickens, and Thackeray, have pleased the largest number of English readers in our age, died at Torquay on Saturday last. A Portrait of him which we gave in 1869 is here reproduced as a most excellent likeness. He was born in 1805, and was christened Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer, being a younger son of General Bulwer, of Heydon Hall, Norfolk. It is said he received from his mother, a clever and accomplished woman, more of his early teaching than most boys get from their mothers. Edward Bulwer, in his pensive and lonely youth, as he has told us in "The Student," was wont to pass much time at Knebworth, thirty miles north of London, the ancestral seat of the Lyttons. He has described the roomy and stately dimensions of that Elizabethan mansion, the cool verdure of the park, with its trees and the placid

sheet of water, upon the sedgy brink of which he used to lie and dream the waking visions of enthusiastic boyhood. It is not recorded that he went to Eton or Harrow, or to any other public school, but his instincts made him a scholar. Entered of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, he studied more classics than mathematics, and won the Chancellor's prize medal for an English poem on "Sculpture."

Solitary travelling was the next preparation for a literary career. He rambled over England and Scotland on foot, and on horseback through the sunny plains and vineyards of France. He printed about this time, for private circulation, a little volume of poems, entitled "Weeds and Wildflowers;" but so do hundreds of young men, in the green spring-time of their lives. Mr. Bulwer started as a novelist as early as Mr. Disraeli, with whom, in some features of character and position, he then seemed to have much in common. Not to mention a tale or fragment concerning O'Neil, the Irish rebel chieftain, the list of his published novels begins in 1827, with "Falkland;" and he wrote one or two every year, "Pelham," "The Disowned," "Devereux," "Paul Clifford," "Eugene Aram," and so on, till his mind had reached a higher stage.

Bulwer's first works, though of startling energy and versatility of talent, were not the productions of a ripe genius, or such as a mature judgment would have allowed. It was an epoch favourable to the generation of what Tennyson calls the "confusions of a wasted youth." With the prevailing ethical and æsthetic anarchy of that revolutionary time, about 1830, there was an interregnum in the realm of the English novelists. When Sir Walter, after closing the Waverley series with some works of unequal merit, concluded his "Tales of My Landlord" with a touching farewell to his readers, as he felt the approach of mortal decay, no successor could ascend his throne. But even then, as Mr. Caxton said long afterwards to his son, Pisistratus, so had Mr. Bulwer said to himself, "Novels have become a necessity of the age. Write a book, my son, write a book; not necessarily trash, but a book of that class which, whether trash or not, people can't help reading." "Pelham; or the Adventures of a Gentleman," was a book of that sort, by its peculiar fitness for the temper of that time. People can very well help reading it now. It no longer affords the same gratification it did when its author was barely of the age of discretion. "Books written by boys, which profess to give pictures of life and to show a knowledge of the world, are necessarily founded in affectation." So says Mr. Disraeli of his own "Vivian Grey." But we must consider the peculiar temper of that time. There was an epidemic of fashionable novels. The general public, of middling rank, had a fancy just then to peep into the saloons and boudoirs of the West-End. Silver forks were lately invented, and there was a "silver-fork school" of literature. The adoration of exclusive "sets," associated in the pursuit of gaiety and in pretensions to elegant luxury, arose from the Regency and reign of George IV. A mythical legend was already current in the outside world, representing the manners of the privileged few as a miracle of graceful dignity and delightful ease. We had no Thackeray or Dickens to take our part against this assumption; we had a Theodore Hook to sneer at Russell-square. The female and youthful members of the middle-class family were rather pleased with the haughty scorn which they were taught to believe was felt in the higher circles for the plebeian multitude. Any smart writer having the entrée to that region of fashionable life from which they were shut out was sure of grateful attention if he could furnish a sketch of its behaviour. Pelham, as the typical exemplar of contemporary dandies and the exponent of their mystic creed, made a decided hit.

The other novels of Mr. Bulwer's first period were purposely varied in style and subject. "The Disowned," which seems to have been meant for a contrast to "Pelham," displayed the figure of a hero of stoical virtue, grand in his own esteem,

amidst the miserable ruin of his fortunes. The plot, though too complex, showed the author's rare faculty of contriving a combination of incidents. But this story was never popular; and his next attempt, in "Devereux," was of a different kind. It was a more carefully-finished production, and the fruit of some historical study. The Courts of England and France, in the times of Queen Anne and George I. and of the Regent Orleans, with the splendid intriguer Bolingbroke, were portrayed in a lively manner. The moral tone of "Devereux" was higher and purer than that of Bulwer's other stories; it was free from the affectation of bantering indifference which had run through the confessions of Pelham. The author lost ground again in the opinion of sober readers when he suddenly plunged, with his "Paul Clifford," into the lowest haunts of vice and the depths of vulgar villainy, where he literally fell among thieves by his own wilful fault. Mr. Bulwer's literary example must be held responsible for "Jack Sheppard." The influence of such tales is bad enough, as gaol chaplains often assure us; but there are worse criminals than highwaymen; and the modern sensation novel, having long since exhausted the mild interest of robbery, cannot do without murder. In this department also it was the mission of Bulwer to lead the way. The constructive skill which he applied to "Eugene Aram" is entitled to much applause. It is a masterly piece of work, though it fails just in that part, the consistent and truthful exhibition of human character, which could alone have justified a romantic fiction treating such a hideous subject. This main defect would have been still more apparent if the author had used the village tragedy for a dramatic poem instead of a novel. The monstrous and impossible falsehood of his conception of the schoolmaster's character would have been still more glaring—a treacherous murderer for the sordid lucre of gain, who is, at the same time, an enthusiastic scholar, a refined and generous lover, and a philanthropist longing for the redemption of humanity from evil. But the story, like those of Mr. Wilkie Collins, is so circumstantially related as to excite our curiosity, appealing to the sense of mystery and terror with increased fascination as it pro-

ceeded. Its opening has an air of repose and serenity, befitting the seclusion of rustic life. The progress of the criminal intent, the agonies of the guilty mind, and the steps leading to discovery and conviction are powerfully set before us; the suspense is well wrought up. Another work by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, produced many years later, has the same merits of artistic execution, but is liable to the same fatal objections upon the score of its treatment of a still more repulsive subject. "Lucretia; or, the Children of Night," in spite of the special apology he felt called upon to offer, is a book that should not have been written. It is in the power of an imaginative genius to interest the reader without regard to the alternatives required by Horace, who says the poet should either profit or delight us. Neither in one way nor in the other can we be served by the presentment of so disgusting a pair as Oliver Dalibard and his wife, the ruthless poisoners of their friends for money, with their serpentine wriggings of intrigue through three dismal volumes, ending in a horrid catastrophe, with the denunciation of a wicked mother by her own son, and the dreadful death of the son by an envenomed ring upon his mother's accursed hand. The author has gathered together, from various passages of mediæval history and fable and from the modern annals of crime, a mixed assemblage of all that is hateful and outrageous to the heart and conscience of mankind. He has connected with this dreadful medley, like another fell ingredient thrown into the boiling cauldron of mischief, the carnival of the guillotine in the Paris revolution and Robespierre's reign of terror. No element of evil is wanting; domestic treachery, malice, and jealousy, envy, avarice, and dire ambition, fraud and hypocrisy, unnatural desires, wild passions, atrocious murders, and the gloom of madness. His sophistical excuse, referring to the case of the artist in London, some forty years ago, who poisoned several of his female relatives to defraud the insurance companies, has not convinced his critics.

KNEBWORTH, HERTFORDSHIRE, THE SEAT OF THE LATE LORD LYTTON.



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Mr. Bulwer's views of human life became more enlarged and elevated as he attained the maturity of his manhood and took his part in the active business of the day. He thenceforth devoted himself, with earnest faith and elevated purpose, to the study of classical poetry, philosophy, and history, with which he joined that of Italy in the Middle Ages. "The Last Days of Pompeii" and "Rienzi" were the admirable results of this more worthy direction given to his genius, which thus seemed

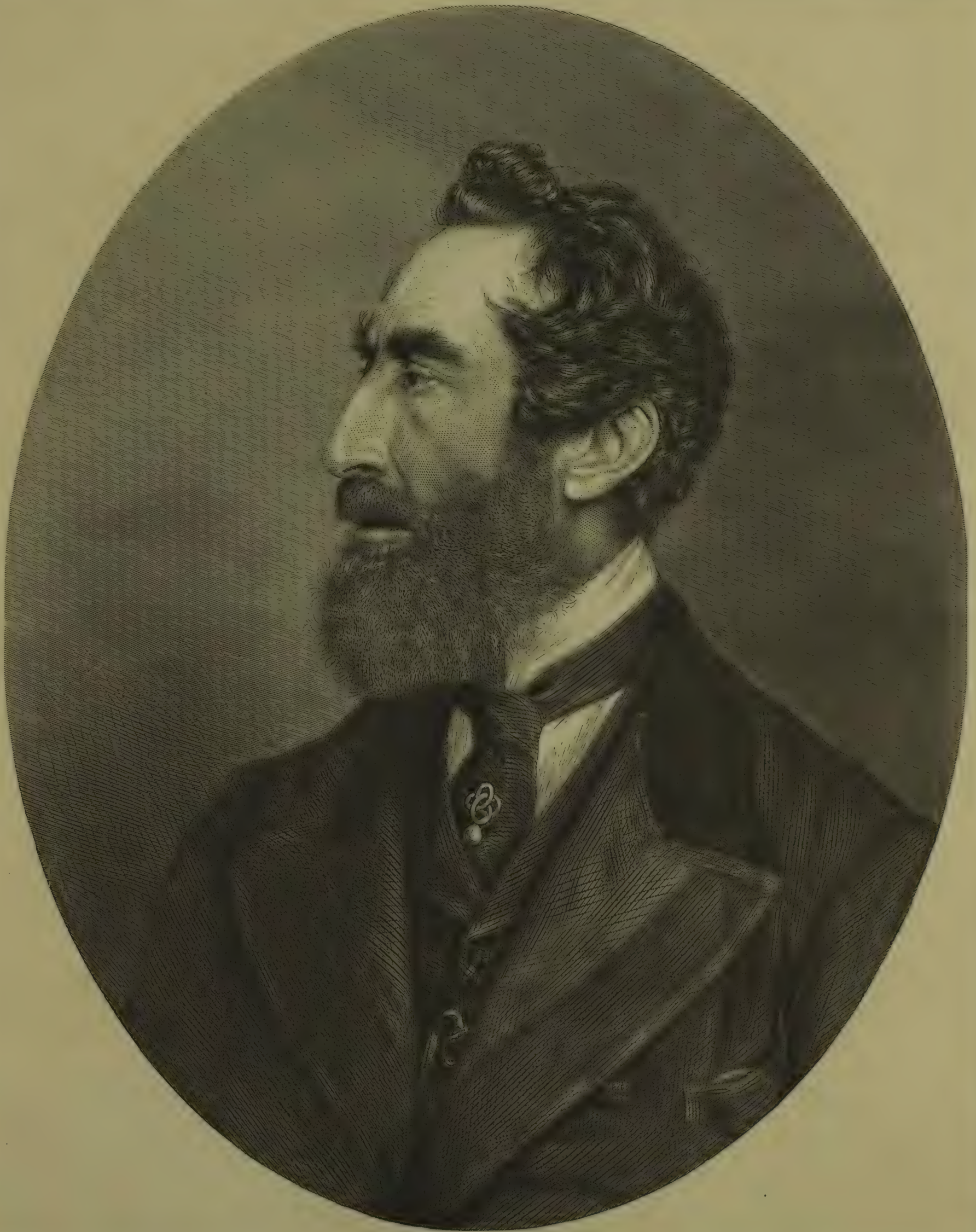
mind in its best and happiest moods, when stripped of the veils of literary artifice and rhetorical affectation. It is not "The Caxtons," which is half an imitation of "Tristram Shandy," and half a commonplace narrative, but the long story alleged to be written by Pisistratus Caxton, and significantly called "My Novel." The author—not Pisistratus, but Bulwer Lytton—seems to have meant by its title that he put it forth as his own genuine view of the "Varieties in English Life." It is totally unlike everything else he has written. A better book, in the spirit which it breathes, the repose of feeling, breadth of contemplation, and purity of style, has been written by no English novelist of our day. The humour of the author is so kindly and benignant, his judgments are so tempered with charity and the tolerance of wisdom, and his moral teaching, in this story, is so true and full of practical good sense, that we prefer to accept "My Novel" as the enduring manifestation of himself, and we put aside most of his other prose fictions as the temporary diversions of a clever writer in various feigned postures of mind.

While gaining by repeated good hits the post of premier novelist, which he was soon to resign to Charles Dickens, Sir Edward had been making himself no less the chief of contemporary dramatists writing for the London theatres. The plays of Bulwer, "The Lady of Lyons," "Richelieu," and the comedy of "Money," were found eminently fit for acting; they have been acted ever since—Macready, Phelps, and Charles Kean have done justice to the parts he gave them. "Not So Bad As We Seem" was written for the amateur performances to raise a fund for the Guild of Literature and Art.

It is probable that not one in ten of the readers of "Pelham" and "Zanoni" have ever heard of "King Arthur," published in 1849; but it is a noble poem. It is a regular symmetrical epic, which narrates, in harmonious stanzas, and in a strain that sounds like an echo of Tasso or Ariosto, one of the most charming of the old chivalrous legends of Britain. We have mentioned but a few of Lord Lytton's works. He has left a complete novel, "Kenelm Chillingley," now ready for publication. The variety of his literary tasks during more than forty years defies the attempt to classify them. To him we may indeed apply the Latin epitaph which Johnson framed for the monument of Goldsmith in Westminster Abbey:—"Nullum ferè scribendi genus non tetigit; nullum quod tetigit non ornavit."

though superseded by later researches, and by the works of Grote and Mure, showed that he had a keen insight, not into the details of ethnological or philological erudition, but into the social condition and character of that highly-gifted nation, and a fine appreciation of the Greek poets. He resumed, about this date, the office of novelist, with "Ernest Maltravers," which obtained so much success that he was tempted to follow it up with a sequel, "Alice, or the Mysteries," relating the further development and consequences of an unhappy love affair. These stories, conceived much in the spirit of Goethe's "Wahlverwandschaften" and "Geschwister," were acknowledged to be works of high imaginative power; they showed a great advance in the artistic faculty, and a greater in the analysis of characters and motives; yet they were not satisfactory to those who desired that a healthy moral influence might be diffused by the ablest writers of fiction.

There is one other novel, to which we should refer, as truly characteristic of his



THE LATE LORD LYTTON.



THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

corridor, which runs the whole length of the house, the walls were hung with black; and when the curtains which at first concealed the mortuary chapel were drawn back or festooned there was seen the Emperor lying in his coffin, still in the half dress of a French General of Division. There was a sad picturesqueness about the spectacle. The three sides of the apartment were hung with black cloth, the gloom of which was relieved by the lighted tapers in the silver candlesticks, by a large centre cross worked in white, and by an "N." and an Imperial crown on each side, also in white; while the two wreaths of purple violets, with white ones interspersed, which hung on the wall facing the visitors as they passed the coffin, still further relieved the heaviness of the view. Overhead, but outside the chamber, there was more drapery of the same sombre hue as that inside, with an Imperial eagle in a large frame in the centre, and an "N." and a crown on each side. The coffin was laid on a low dais in almost the middle of the room; it had a yellow and white fringe round it. At its head was a small brass crucifix, alongside which two tapers burnt, the other candelabra, which alone gave light to the

room, standing on each side of the coffin. Underneath the coffin was the pall, of rich violet velvet, its surface powdered with Imperial bees, and the corners gleaming with the Imperial crown and the dead monarch's initial. The ceiling was draped with the French tricolour. At the foot of the coffin was a cross; in the centre an "N.," formed of white flowers; near it a wreath of box, and at intervals round the coffin were bouquets and wreaths. The body was watched by priests and gentlemen of the household, the latter of whom relieved each other by fours every half hour. Those gentlemen to whom the melancholy duty of watching by the body of their late master was first assigned were the Prince de la Moskowa, General Fleury, Count Davillier, and Dr. Conneau. These were succeeded by General Castelnau, General Bévillie, Viscount Aguado, and Baron Corvisart, who were in turn followed by the Marquis d'Avrincourt, the Comte d'Aiguesvives, Baron Bourgoing, and Baron de Pierre. The priests who took part in the duty included l'Abbé Metaire, l'Abbé Laine, and Monseigneur Bauer, all eminent ecclesiastics, one at least of whom wore the order of the Golden Fleece.

The Prince of Wales was the first to enter; he stood by the coffin a few moments, and passed back into the corridor. He was followed by the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Christian. The Princes were then conducted to the apartments of the Empress, and after a short visit to her Majesty, who could not speak to them, they left Camden Place. The Princes of the house of Bonaparte, except only the Prince Imperial, were conducted along the corridor as soon as the English Princes had passed on to the Empress's apartments. When the other Bonapartist Princes had passed it was the turn of the son to visit his father, and the Prince Imperial was ushered along the corridor. Entering the chamber alone, he knelt and prayed by the coffin, and passed on to the Empress's apartments, where he remained with the other Princes. Princess Mathilde, Princess Clotilde, the Empress's devoted attendants, and many other ladies, whose faces looked pale in their heavy crapes, next passed. Nearly all wept, and paused to kneel and pray. Then came the Generals and the eminent Imperialists, then others who had been admitted within the gates before twelve o'clock, and among them were noticed many English men and women of rank.

As a matter of course, all were clad in deep mourning. Soon after twelve the lodge gates were opened to the crowd which had been collecting before them for several hours. Long lines of carriages stood in the roads which ran across Chiselhurst-common, and there was soon a crowd of several thousand persons, men and women, nearly all in mourning, waiting to be admitted. They were admitted two hundred at a time, and it took about a quarter of an hour for this number to pass through. Between a line of police sentries they passed up the straight drive, arched over by the bare arms of an avenue of beeches, entered at the side door, passed along the corridor before the mortuary chamber, and on through the dining-room, down the steps from the window, which had been removed so as to form a doorway, then across the garden, and along a drive leading through shrubberies to the other lodge-gates, opposite those at which they had entered the grounds. Many of the visitors were Frenchmen, and there was weeping and sobbing from men as well as women opposite the chamber in which the Emperor's body lay. The melancholy procession continued till past five o'clock. Many visitors, as they left Chiselhurst on their homeward journey, took away as souvenirs sprays of the yellow gorse which blooms upon the common, or purchased crowns of immortelles, which were being made and sold in the village. At Camden Place, at the principal lodge, and at several other houses, the French tricolour was displayed half-mast high, and the signs of mourning were general. During the day there was a mixture of military uniforms, on the persons of detachments of the 4th Regiment, the Engineers, the Royal Artillery, and the Army Service Corps, officers and men wearing crape on one arm, coming over from Woolwich in large numbers.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral service, on Wednesday, drew to Chiselhurst more than 30,000 spectators, to join or see the procession, for only a small number could be admitted to the service in the chapel. The early morning trains from London brought down thousands, and special trains were running at short intervals; while pedestrians and vehicles thronged the roads until, in the neighbourhood of Camden Place, they would have been impassable but for the exertions of a strong force of police sent down from London. The lodge gates were besieged, and entrance was refused to all but those who had received special permission. Notwithstanding this restriction, the avenue and the sweep in front of Camden Place contained a thousand ladies and gentlemen, all wearing deep mourning, most of the gentlemen displaying orders and distinctions of rank, and many wearing the scarlet sash of the Legion of Honour. Additions were continually made to the gathering, which was ranged in a semicircle commencing at the left side of the entrance-hall; and many of the most eminent men of the French Empire were there. Four officers of the Italian army, sent by King Victor Emmanuel, stood beside the avenue, in uniform of blue and gold. The early trains from the coast brought many visitors from the Continent; among them were thirty-four Parisian *ouvriers*, some in their working clothes, one or two in blouses, sent as a deputation to show the sympathy of their fellow working men with the Empress and her son. General Sir Hope Grant; Lord Ranelagh, Lord Buckhurst; Sir Henry Thompson, M.D.; the Lord Mayor, Mr. Sheriff Perkins, and Mr. Under-Sheriff Crossley; the Duc de Grammont, the Count de Palikao, Marshal Canrobert, Marshal Leboeuf, General de Failly, General Fleury, General Frossard, M. Rouher, Baron de Corvisart, the Duc de Cambacères, the Duc de Bassano, the Marquis de Lavalette, Count Clary, M. Piétri, M. Lechaud, Dr. Conneau; deputations from the French Senate, the Corps Législatif, the Anciens Préfets, and the Conseil d'Etat; a deputation of French priests, and many others, might be seen around or within the door.

The chief mourners were still in the house awaiting the hour when the funeral procession should start. Count Clary and Count Davillier, of the late Emperor's household, were passing hither and thither, giving the final instructions to those who had duties to perform in connection with the ceremonial. Almost entire silence reigned within the walls; an unwonted gloom overshadowed the house. All the blinds remained drawn, and the corridors were heavily draped with black. Beside the coffin knelt four military chaplains of the deceased Emperor wearing the honours bestowed on them by his hand. Wreaths of violets and immortelles were strewn at the foot of the coffin, which had now been closed finally. The purple velvet with which it was covered was relieved by an elaborate bordering of gilt nails, and the Imperial escutcheons, of which the centre one bore the following inscription:—

Napoléon III., Empereur des Français,
né à Paris le 20 Avril, 1808,
mort à Camden Place, Chiselhurst,
le 9 Janvier, 1873. R.I.P.

At the foot of the coffin was a large Latin cross in ormolu.

At twenty minutes past ten the hearse, drawn by eight horses, richly caparisoned, drew up before the hall door, and the coffin was removed to the outer hall until the preparations for starting were complete. The hearse was surmounted by plumes, and the panels bore escutcheons, with silver borders, of the Imperial arms, flanked on each side by the Imperial crown and cipher. One gentleman after another advanced and placed a cross or bouquet of violets or immortelles upon the top of the hearse, until it was covered with those tributes of affection. Among these was a large immortelle wreath borne by four of the *ouvrier* deputation, upon which was an inscription of the regret of the working men of Paris. It was noticed that every member of this deputation wore a buttonhole of immortelles, and most of those present displayed their adherence to the deceased Emperor by a similar token or a bunch of violets.

As the clock struck eleven an Abbé emerged from the hall bearing aloft a crucifix. Having passed beyond the hearse he stood with his face turned in the direction whence he had come. Six other ecclesiastics followed, clad in long black robes with purple hose and stoles, and several wearing around their necks decorations bestowed by the Emperor. Behind these was borne the coffin, which was immediately placed in the hearse. The Imperial Prince next appeared. He wore a long mourner's cloak, and was attired in full mourning. His countenance was pale but composed, and across his breast was the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour. He walked bareheaded, as did all the others in the long train of mourners. Immediately behind the chief mourner were Princes Jerome, Charles and Lucien Bonaparte, Princes Joachim and Achille Murat, M. Rouher, Marshal Canrobert, and others. Lord Sidney, as Lord Chamberlain, and Lord Suffield followed the principal mourners, the former representing the Queen, and the latter as the representative of the Prince of Wales. As the hearse moved from the door many of the blinds were pushed slightly aside, and the faces of the dependants of the late Emperor, most of whom were bitterly weeping, appeared at the windows and gazed after their master's funeral. Shortly before this, Princesses Clotilde, Mathilde, and Murat, the Sisters of Mercy, and the ladies of the Empress's suite, had left by a private door and proceeded to the chapel. The pall-bearers and nutes, in common with many of the mourners, carried wreaths and bouquets of violets and immortelles, and as the procession

passed from the door the mourners fell in six abreast. The priests, slowly chanting the offices for the dead, led the way; and following them came the deputation of Parisian working men, the leader of whom carried a tricolour attached to a bent ashen branch. Next came the hearse and mourners. Along the whole line of route the procession passed in solemn silence, all the spectators uncovering. It was a quarter of a mile in length, and not one fifth of those taking part in it could be admitted within the little chapel.

The arrangements inside the chapel were of the simplest character. The choir of St. George's Roman Catholic Cathedral, Southwark, occupied a tribune at the west end, which was covered with black cloth. A large white cross was placed over the altar, on which were ranged lighted candles. The altar and the windows were draped with black, the former bearing a white cross on the frontal. For the accommodation of each of the Imperial mourners a prie-dieu was placed. The image of the Virgin stood out in bright relief against the black drapery behind it. A gentleman, wearing the cross of the Legion of Honour, ushered the visitors to their seats; and the silence was broken only by whispers and the tolling of the bell at minute intervals. The procession arrived shortly after eleven, but a considerable time elapsed ere the mourners were all seated. The coffin having been placed in front of the altar, Dr. Danell, Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark, with whom were the Rev. Mr. Goddard, of Chiselhurst, the Rev. Canon Welham, the Rev. Dr. Rymer, the Rev. J. Searle, and the Rev. J. Moore, sang the Requiem Mass. The service occupied altogether about an hour and twenty minutes. The organist was Herr Meyer Lutz. The coffin was left upon its temporary resting-place, where it was to be covered in next day. It was not deposited in a vault beneath the flooring, but in the sacristy, which had been transformed into a sort of mortuary chapel. It is intended to build a mortuary chapel opposite the sacristy for the body, to remain there till its removal to France.

Many thousands of people waited around the chapel until the conclusion of the ceremony. The Prince Imperial did not walk back to Camden Place, but returned in one of the Imperial carriages, accompanied by Princes Jerome and Lucien Bonaparte. He was vociferously cheered along the line of route. The other mourners returned on foot to Camden Place. The Prince Imperial was to hold a levée, as a fitting acknowledgment to those who had come so far to honour his father's grave. It was held first in the large drawing-room of Camden Place, and the ground floor of the house was soon filled by Imperialists of rank. When these had paid their respects, the other Frenchmen within the precincts of Camden Place, numbering about 2000, were formed on the edge of the grass, beginning at right and left of the hall door, continuing round both sides of the gravel sweep and to the lodge gate, where the opposite lines of people met. The Prince, attended by his father's household, the Duc de Cambacères showing the way as Grand Chamberlain, walked along the line with Prince Napoleon and the rest. Directly he had passed the hall door every hat was taken off. He bore his part with ease, dignity, and self-possession. Shaking hands with some and bowing to others, he passed along in silence. All the way along the line of people were white handkerchiefs at weeping eyes. Close to the hall door, at the end of the Prince's returning path, was posted the deputation of sixty *ouvriers*, bearing their flag. The spokesman of these said a few words to the Prince; just above was hanging the tricolour, and, as the *ouvrier* ended his speech with a "Vive Napoléon IV.!" the shout was caught up on all sides. The crowd rushed towards the group of Princes, and the young Prince Imperial had enough to do to escape being raised in their arms. In reply to the cry, "Vive l'Empereur!" he said, "Non, mes amis, l'Empereur est mort; vive la France!" to which there was a hearty response. By the efforts of those with him, a way was at length cleared for him to get into the house; but the acclamations were still kept up with "Vive l'Impératrice!" ending finally with "Vive l'Angleterre!"

The view of Camden Place, on our front page, is drawn from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company; but the back view of the house, on page 81, showing the window of the room in which the Emperor died, is from a photograph by Mr. E. Moira, of Lower Seymour-street, Portman-square. That window is the upper one, partly in shadow, in a corner of the main building, next to the semicircular projecting wing. The large room on the same floor in that wing, having three windows and a balcony in the bow front, looking on the garden, is the bed-room occupied by the Empress; it adjoins the smaller room in which the Emperor lay. The interior of the Emperor's bed-room, with its furniture, is shown in another illustration. The bed in which he used to sleep has a coverlet of white satin, with a letter "N" in the centre, and further embroidered with large bees, the Napoleonic family emblem. The bedstead, of carved oak, was one inherited from the First Empire. The common little iron bedstead, on which his Majesty died, was one which had been purchased and brought into the room for the convenience of the surgical operation. There are two portraits in this room—one, that of the Emperor Nicholas of Russia; the other, that of the young Duke of Reichstadt, once styled King of Rome, the only child of Napoleon I., and a cousin to Napoleon III.

THE EMPRESS AND THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

The portraits of the Empress and the Prince Imperial, which are presented this week, were photographed by Messrs. W. and D. Downey, of London and Newcastle-on-Tyne. It is not requisite that we should add further biographical particulars upon this occasion to all that has been recapitulated of the history of the Imperial family. The marriage of the late Emperor to Mademoiselle de Montijo, Countess de Teba, took place at Paris, it will be remembered, at the end of January, 1853. This lady, born at Granada in 1827, was daughter of Count de Montijo, a grandee of Spain, and a Colonel of Artillery in the army of Napoleon I., by his wife, Countess and Duchess, who had been Miss Kirkpatrick, daughter of the British Consul at Malaga, a gentleman from Dumfriesshire. The Count de Montijo died in 1839, when his daughter Eugénie, the future Empress, was twelve years old. He was a distinguished officer, who received two wounds at the battle of Salamanca, but afterwards superintended, in 1814, part of the fortifications of Paris, and commanded the pupils of the Ecole Polytechnique, in firing the last shot against the Allies when they entered that city. His lineage was ancient and illustrious in Spain, one of his ancestors being the famous Alonzo Perez de Guzman, who defended Tarifa in 1292. The Emperor Napoleon III., in announcing to the French Senate and Corps Législatif his intention to marry Eugénie de Montijo, told them she was a person of good birth. "French in heart," said his Majesty, "by education, and by her recollection of the blood that her father shed in the cause of the Empire, she has, as a Spaniard, the advantage of not having, in France, a family to whom it would be necessary to give honours and fortune. Endowed with all the qualities of the mind, she will be the ornament of the throne, and would be, in the day of danger, one of its courageous defenders. A Catholic, she will address to Heaven the same prayers with me for the happiness of France. She will endeavour, by her

grace and her goodness, to revive, in the same position, the memory of those virtues which characterised the Empress Josephine, the good and modest wife of Napoleon I." We believe it is generally admitted that the Empress Eugénie has fulfilled, by her conduct during the past twenty years, this testimonial and promise of her late husband; and no true woman desires any other praise. Their son and only child, born at the Tuileries, April 16, 1856, was named Prince Napoleon Louis Eugène Jean Joseph; the first two names, Napoleon Louis, after his father; Eugénie, after his mother; Jean, after the Pope, his godfather, whose personal name is Giovanni Mastai Ferretti; and Joseph, after his godmother, Queen Josephine of Sweden. He has been educated by private tutors in France, but has received special scientific instruction at the Woolwich Military Academy, and at King's College, London, residing meantime with Count Clary, since the Imperial family have been at Chiselhurst.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD LYTTON.

The Right Hon. Sir Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer-Lytton, Baron Lytton, of Knebworth, in the county of Hertford, and a Baronet, P.C., D.C.L., novelist, poet, dramatist, orator, and statesman, died at Argyle Lodge, Torquay, on the 18th inst. He was born, May, 1805, the third and youngest son of William Earle Bulwer, Esq., of Wood Dalling and Heydon, Norfolk, Brigadier-General, by Elizabeth Barbara, his wife, only daughter and heiress of Richard Warburton-Lytton, Esq., of Knebworth. He was consequently brother of the present William Earle Lytton Bulwer, Esq., of Heydon Hall, Norfolk, and of the late Henry Lytton, Lord Dalling and Bulwer, whose death occurred last May. Lord Lytton was created a Baronet July 18, 1838, and was raised to the Peerage July 14, 1866. Previously to the latter year he sat in Parliament for Hertfordshire, and held for a brief period (1858 to 1859) the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies. On two occasions, in 1856 and 1858, he was elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow. His Lordship married, Aug. 29, 1827, Rosina, daughter of Francis Wheeler, Esq., of Lizzard Connel, in the county of Limerick, by whom he had a daughter, Emily Elizabeth, who died April 29, 1848, and one son, Edward Robert, now second Lord Lytton, known in literature under the nom de plume of Owen Meredith, born Nov. 8, 1831, who married Oct. 4, 1864, Edith, second daughter of the Hon. Edward Villiers, by whom he has one surviving son, born March 22, 1872, and two daughters. The present Peer is Secretary of the British Embassy at Paris.

LORD KILMAINE.

The Right Hon. John Cavendish Browne, Baron Kilmaine, of The Neale, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet of Nova Scotia, died in Dublin on the 13th inst. His Lordship was born June 11, 1794, the eldest son of James Caulfield, second Lord Kilmaine, by Anne, his wife, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir H. Cavendish, Bart., of Doveridge Hall, in the county of Derby. He succeeded his father May 23, 1825, and was subsequently elected one of the representative peers for Ireland. He married—first, Jan. 4, 1822, Eliza, daughter of the late David Lyon, Esq., by whom (who died Dec. 1, 1834) he had three sons, all officers in the Army, who died unmarried (the youngest, Cavendish, having been killed at Sebastopol); and four daughters, Isabella Anne, widow of Lord Beaumont; Agnes Georgina, widow of Sir George Abercromby, Bart.; Louisa Catherine, married to Major Borrowes, of Giltown; and Emily Anne, wife of the present Lord Lurgan. Lord Kilmaine married, secondly, Sept. 3, 1839, Mary, daughter of the Hon. Charles Ewan Law, M.P., Recorder of London, son of Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough, and leaves by her, with other issue, a son and successor, Francis William, present and fourth Lord Kilmaine, born March 24, 1843. The noble house of Kilmaine descends from Sir John Browne, of The Neale, created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1836, and is the parent stem from which the Marquises of Sligo spring.

SIR BERESFORD MAC MAHON, BART.

Sir Beresford Burston Mac Mahon, Bart., died on the 11th inst., at Bloomfield, Merion, in the county of Dublin. He was born, Feb. 4, 1808, the eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir William Mac Mahon, Master of the Rolls in Ireland, by Frances, his first wife, daughter of Beresford Burston, K.C. Early in life he entered the Army, and was formerly Captain in the Scots Fusilier Guards. In 1837 he succeeded to the baronetcy (which had been granted to his father in 1815), and in the following year, Jan. 4, 1838, married Maria Catherine, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Bateson, Bart., of Belvoir Park, by whom he leaves five sons and four daughters. Of the former, the eldest is now Sir William Samuel Mac Mahon, third Baronet, Captain in the 2nd Life Guards, born Nov. 9, 1839; and the eldest daughter is Catherine Charlotte, wife of Sir Edward Grogan, Bart.

SIR W. VERNER, BART., M.P.

Sir William Verner, Bart., of Verners Bridge, in the county of Armagh, M.P. for that county, died, on the 10th inst., at his residence in Eaton-square. He was born, April 4, 1822, the eldest son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Verner, K.C.H., M.P., by Harriet, his wife, only child of Colonel the Hon. Edward Wingfield, of Cork Abbey, in the county of Dublin. He succeeded to the title Jan. 20, 1871, as second Baronet. He married, Aug. 6, 1850, Mary Frances Hester, third daughter of Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Hercules Pakenham, K.C.B., and leaves one son, now Sir William Edward Hercules Verner, third Baronet, born Jan. 11, 1855; and two daughters, Alice Emily and Edith. Sir William was for-

merly in the Coldstream Guards, and was first elected for the county of Armagh in 1868.

ADMIRAL SIR F. T. MICHELL.

Admiral Sir Frederick Thomas Michell, K.C.B., died at Totnes, on the 14th inst., in his eighty-fifth year. He was son of Lieutenant Sampson Michell, R.N., one of Hood's officers in the memorable action with the Comte de Grasse in 1782; and was elder brother of the late Colonel Charles Cornwallis Michell, Royal Artillery, Surveyor-General at the Cape of Good Hope. Educated at the Royal Naval Academy, Michell entered the Navy in 1803. At the siege of Algiers, in 1816, he was in charge of the whole of the battering flotilla attached to his squadron, and served for some years afterwards in the Mediterranean. In 1840 he was employed on the Syrian coast, obtaining a gold medal, a Turkish order in diamonds, and a sword of honour from the Sultan, in recognition of his conduct there. During the Crimean War, Michell commanded the Queen, in the operations in the Black Sea. The Admiral was no less than eight times wounded in different engagements. His commissions bore date: Lieutenant, 1807; Captain, 1830; Rear Admiral, 1855; Vice-Admiral, 1862; and Admiral, 1866. Sir Frederick, who was an officer of the Legion of Honour, and of various other foreign orders, was made a C.B. in 1855 and a K.C.B. in 1867. He married the youngest daughter of the late W. Prideaux, Esq., of Wadebridge House, near Truro.

GENERAL SIR J. SCOTT.

General Sir John Scott, K.C.B., Colonel of the 7th Hussars, while riding in Rotten-row on Saturday afternoon, fell from his horse, which was going at a walking pace, and on being raised was found to be in a dying state. He was taken into the officers' quarters of Knightsbridge Barracks, and several medical men immediately attended, and found that he was dead. The General was born in 1797; entered the Army in 1813; and was nominated a Companion of the Bath for his services in Afghanistan, and an Aide-de-Camp to the Queen after the battle of Sobraon. He had received numerous medals for his services previously to being on the staff in India.

COLONEL SIR W. DAVISON.

The death is announced of Colonel Sir William Davison, K.C.H., at the age of eighty-five years. Sir William joined the Army in 1809, as volunteer to Walcheren, and served on the staff of General von Linsingen, who commanded the cavalry division of the King's German Legion, and also as a volunteer in Flanders and Holland. In 1813 he was appointed Aide-de-Camp and Equerry to the late Duke of Cambridge, and remained on his staff till 1837, and has been Equerry to the present Duke since 1850. He was married, in 1828, to a daughter of Baron de Lutnow.

THE HON. AND REV. B. W. NOEL.

The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Wriothesley Noel, M.A., died on the 19th inst. He was born July 10, 1799, the youngest son of Sir Gerard Noel Noel, Bart., of Exton, by his wife, Diana, Baroness Barham in her own right, and was consequently uncle of the present Earl of Gainsborough. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, he entered holy orders, and for several years occupied the pulpit of St. John's Chapel, Bedford-row, where he became very popular as a preacher, and was also one of her Majesty's Chaplains. He resigned his ministry on his secession from the Established Church. Mr. Baptist Noel's contributions to literature were numerous: "Notes of a Tour through Ireland, 1836," "Christian Missions to Heathen Lands," sermons on various subjects, "Essay on Union of Church and State," "Essay on Christian Baptism," "Letters on the Church of Rome," "A Tour in Piedmont," "Freedom and Slavery in America," &c. He married, Oct. 17, 1826, Jane, eldest daughter of Peter Baillie, Esq., of Dochfour, and had four sons and as many daughters.

DR. LUSHINGTON.

The Right Hon. Stephen Lushington, P.C., D.C.L., the eminent civilian, formerly Judge of the Admiralty, whose death took place on the 19th inst., was born on Jan. 14, 1782, the second son of Sir Stephen Lushington, the first Baronet, of South Hill Park, Berks, by Hester, his wife, daughter of John Boldero, Esq., of Aspenden Hall, Herts. He received his education at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated A.B. in 1802; was called to the Bar in 1806, and, having taken the degree of D.C.L. in 1808, was admitted an Advocate at Doctors'-commons. In 1828 he was appointed Judge of the Consistory Court, and in 1838 Judge of the High Court of Admiralty. In 1867 he retired, on account of declining health. Dr. Lushington, in politics of the Liberal party, sat for many years in the House of Commons—for Ilchester from 1820 to 1826, for Tregony from 1826 to 1830, and for the Tower Hamlets from 1832 to 1841. He married, in 1821, Sarah, daughter of T. Carr, Esq., and leaves issue.

MR. LODGE-ELLERTON.

John Lodge-Ellerton, Esq., M.A., Oxon, died at his residence in Connaught-place, Hyde Park, on the 3rd inst. This accomplished gentleman, distinguished as a poet and musical composer, author of "The Bridal of Salerno," and of various minor pieces, was eldest son of the late Adam Lodge, Esq., by Mary, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Richard Owen, M.A., of Bodislin, in the county of Carnarvon, and was great-grandson of John Lodge, Esq., by Elizabeth Metcalf, his wife, niece and eventual representative of Thomas Metcalf, Esq., of Nappa, in the county of York. His younger brother, Adam Lodge, M.A., barrister-at-law, has also gained literary eminence as the translator in verse of Schiller's "Bride of Messina," and other foreign poetry. Mr. Lodge-Ellerton (the latter surname was taken by Royal license in 1838) married, Aug. 24, 1837, Lady Henrietta Barbara Manners Sutton, daughter and coheir of John, seventh Earl of Scarborough, and was left a widower July 27, 1864.

MR. GRAVES, M.P.

Samuel Robert Graves, Esq., D.L. for Lancashire, and M.P. for Liverpool, merchant and shipowner at that great commercial town, and a director of the London and North-Western Railway, died suddenly, at the Euston Hotel, London, on the 18th inst. This able senator and respected gentleman was born in 1818, the second son of William Graves, Esq., J.P., of New Ross, in the county of Wexford, by Sarah, his wife, daughter of Samuel Elley, Esq. Settling at Liverpool, he soon became one of the prominent members of its great mercantile community, filled the office of Mayor in 1860, and was first elected M.P. in 1865, in the Conservative interest. Mr. Graves was author of "A Yachting Cruise in the Baltic," and of "National Dangers." He married, in 1848, Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Haughton, of Burrin House, Carlisle.

The Devon Chamber of Agriculture has passed a unanimous resolution that the Chamber did not think the benefits would result from repealing the malt tax that its advocates expected.

The official inquiry at Liverpool into the causes of the loss of the Allan steamer Germany has terminated. The Court acquits the captain of all blame, and considers the French pilot alone responsible.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* All communications relating to this department of the F per should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

S. W. QUERRY, H. P. W. S., JOHN BLOW, A. DEMOSCHY, and many Others.—The Solution of Problem No. 1505, the author finds, can be deferred beyond three moves, if Black for his first move play Q to Q 3rd.

E. O., Hampstead.—We acknowledge the receipt of your tour with thanks, but can hold out no hopes of its insertion, owing to the number of similar contributions on hand.

DR. GOLB, Vienna.—Will our valued correspondent be good enough to re-examine his Problem No. 6? It has been suggested that White can play—2. Q to Q Kt 3rd, and 4. Q takes Q, giving mate, as well as by 3. R to Q B 5th ch., &c.

E. R. C. R. and E. H. V. Y.—In Problem 1506 if Black play as you suggest, White obviously takes the Kt with Pawn, claiming a Kt, which gives Checkmate.

M. MCINTYRE.—See notice to "M. P." and others in our Number for Jan. 4." We have not space for more on the subject.

C. W. DALE.—You must be at the pains, if you please, of sending the position in question on a diagram.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1507 has been received from W. B.—E. S. H.—J. M. D.—M. McIntyre—A. J. Delboy of the Hague—R. E. Searle—Keith and Kate—Euclid—H. Frau of Lyons—Raceland—A. Wood—Minardière—Pip—J. Phillips—D. M. L.—H. D. E.—Flyford Flavell—W. Airey—G. Rothwell—Krey, Verden—M. M. B.—J. A. Leeming—M. P.—R. F. S.—Medicus—Banshee—A. Z.—Foxglove—C. W. M. Dale—F. H. of Mona—T. W. Canterbury—Joseph Sowden—Magnus—E. W. P.—Eiadud—Manfred and Man Friday—S. M. E.—Laura—S. W. B.—Conrad—Ferdinand and Miranda—G. E. R.—Q. B. D.—Bozzy—H. B.—Noy—A. Schoolboy—Bliss—Lubin—Rex—D. M. S.—Tom Brown—Ranton—S. P. Q. B. of Bruges—Stanley—D. A., Dublin—Henry and Lilly—Bossesman—Bournemouth Bishop—A. E. P.

PROBLEM No. 1507.—M. Demoschy, D. A. of Dublin, and several others, who propose to solve this position by 1. R to K 4th, for the first move, are requested to look a little more actively in future before writing. A moment's consideration would have shown them the impossibility of giving mate in that way, and saved us a deal of needless trouble in communicating with the author and examiners of the Problem.

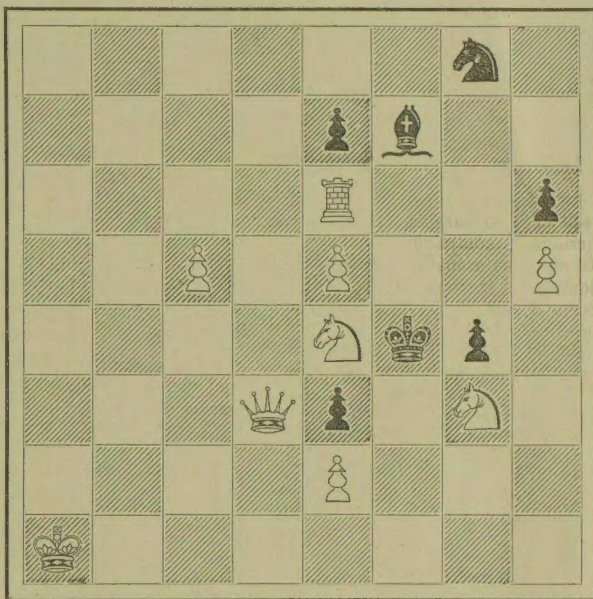
THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR No. XIV. (fourth list) has been received from Theresa—Di. Vernon—S. M. D.—Daisie Lyndhurst—Templar—Oberon and Titania—Trin. Coll., Cambridge—Durham—Lex—Phillips—Mumbo Jumbo—Edith Gaddum—W. P.—N. E. D.

* The answers to numberless communications are deferred from want of space for them.

PROBLEM No. 1509.

By Mr. R. B. WORMALD.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN DENMARK.

The following capital game we owe to the *Nordisk Skaktidende*, a chess magazine recently established at Copenhagen, under the management of Messrs. O. Malmqvist and A. Sorensen, of which we hope to say more hereafter.—(Danish Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. From).	BLACK (Mr. G. Nielsen).	WHITE (Mr. From).	BLACK (Mr. G. Nielsen).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18. K R to K sq	B takes B
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P	19. R takes Q (ch)	K takes R
3. P to Q B 3rd	P takes P	20. Kt to Q Kt 5th	B to K 5th
4. B to K B 4th	P to Q B 7th	21. R to K sq	K R to K sq
5. Q to Q B 2nd,	B to Q Kt 5th	22. P to K 4th	
taking P	(ch)		A finely-conceived move.
6. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	23. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K R 3rd
7. Kt to K 2nd	P to Q 3rd	24. Kt takes B	K to B sq
8. B to Q 2nd	Kt to K B 3rd	25. R to K 2nd	P to Q Kt 3rd
9. P to K B 4th	B to K 3rd	26. P to Q R 3rd	Kt to K 6th
10. B to Q 3rd	P to Q 4th	27. Q to Q B 6th	Kt takes B P
11. P to K B 5th		28. R to K B 2nd	Kt to Q 3rd
		29. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
		30. P to K Kt 4th	B to K 6th
		31. R to K B 3rd	
			Here Mr. Nielsen resigned, it was thought a little prematurely. He foresaw, however, that if he played—
			31. B to Q 4th,
			it would have been followed by—
			32. Q to Q 5th
			33. P to K Kt 5th, winning.
			And if—
			32. Q takes P (ch)
			33. Q to Q 7th, winning, equally.

Game in the recent Match between the CAMBRIDGE (Staunton) Club and the OXFORD (University) Club.—(Spanish Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. R. Simon), Cambridge.	BLACK (Mr. C. Wild), Oxford.	WHITE (Mr. R. Simon), Cambridge.	BLACK (Mr. C. Wild), Oxford.
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	20. Kt to K B 5th	Kt takes Kt
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	21. Kt takes Kt	B to K 3rd
3. B to Q Kt 5th	Kt to K B 3rd	22. P to Q 4th	P takes P
4. Q to K 2nd	P to Q R 3rd	23. P takes P	Q to Q Kt 3rd
5. B to Q R 4th	P to Q Kt 4th	24. P to Q B 3rd	P to K 4th
6. B to Q Kt 3rd	B to Q B 4th	25. P to Q 5th	
7. P to Q R 4th	R to Q Kt sq		Kt to K 7th, checking, looks stronger. For example:—
8. Castles	P to Q 3rd		25. Kt to K 7th (ch)
9. P to K R 3rd	P to K R 3rd		26. B to Q 5th
10. P to K 3rd	B takes B		27. Q to K 5th, with a fine position.
11. P takes B	P to Q 4th		
12. P takes P	Kt takes P		
13. P takes P	P takes P		
14. Q R P takes P	P takes P		
15. Q Kt to Q 2nd	B to K 3rd		
16. Kt to K 4th	Q to K 2nd		
17. Kt to K Kt 3rd	Q to Q B 4th		
18. B takes Kt	B takes B		
19. Kt to K R 4th	Kt to K 2nd		
			It does not appear that Mr. Wild would have gained any advantage by advancing his Kt to Q 5th. For, suppose—
			20. Q to K B 2nd
			Better than taking the Kt, by which Black would win a Pawn.
			20. Kt to K 3rd (best)

A noteworthy Skirmish played in the Norwich Chess Club last month between Mr. — (one of the strongest members) and Mr. I. O. HOWARD TAYLOR.—(Giucoco Piano.)

WHITE (Mr. —)	BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. —)	BLACK (Mr. T.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	10. P takes B	
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	11. Kt takes K B P	B takes K R P
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	12. Kt takes Q	B to K Kt 5th
4. Castles	Kt to K B 3rd	13. Q to Q 2nd	
5. P to Q 3rd	P to Q 3rd		Directly fatal. But, in any case, we believe he must have lost the game from this point.
6. B to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd		
7. B to K R 4th	P to K Kt 4th		
8. B to K Kt 3rd	P to K R 4th		
9. P to K R 3rd	P to K R 5th		
10. Kt takes Kt P			
			This error leads to a very beautiful term.
			Black announced mate in six moves, at most.

CHESS AT NORWICH.

A noteworthy Skirmish played in the Norwich Chess Club last month between Mr. — (one of the strongest members) and Mr. I. O. HOWARD TAYLOR.—(Giucoco Piano.)

WHITE (Mr. —)	BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. —)	BLACK (Mr. T.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	10. P takes B	
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	11. Kt takes K B P	B takes K R P
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	12. Kt takes Q	B to K Kt 5th
4. Castles	Kt to K B 3rd	13. Q to Q 2nd	
5. P to Q 3rd	P to Q 3rd		Directly fatal. But, in any case, we believe he must have lost the game from this point.
6. B to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd		
7. B to K R 4th	P to K Kt 4th		
8. B to K Kt 3rd	P to K R 4th		
9. P to K R 3rd	P to K R 5th		
10. Kt takes Kt P			
			This error leads to a very beautiful term.
			Black announced mate in six moves, at most.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, with six codicils, of John Bruce-Pryce, Esq., of Duffryn Saint Nicholas, Glamorganshire, was proved, on the 3rd inst., by the Right Hon. Henry Austin Bruce and the Rev. William Bruce, two of the sons of the deceased, the acting executors. The personal estate is sworn under £160,000. Various provisions are made in the will for testator's several sons and daughters, and among the legacies there is £100 to the widows and orphans of the clergy of that part of the county of Glamorgan in the diocese of Llandaff. The widow, Mrs. Alicia Bruce-Pryce, gets altogether £800 per annum. The residue of the personalty is bequeathed to the said Right Hon. Henry Austin Bruce, the manors and freehold property in the parishes of Aberdare and Llanwornno and the remainder of testator's real estate being devised and limited to him and his issue in strict settlement.

The will, with one codicil, of the Rev. Charles Wicksted Ethelston, Rector of Uplyme, Devon, was proved on the 16th inst., by Edmund Peel and John Watlington Perry Watlington, the acting executors, the personalty being sworn under £60,000. The testator directs a son of his daughter, Mrs. Parke, to be presented to the living of Uplyme, and he also devises to him for life all his real estate in the same parish. The advowson of the said living, the Wicksted Hall estate, Cheshire, and all the rest of his real estate, are settled upon the second son of his eldest son, the said Edmund Peel; and, in addition, he leaves upon trust for him the residue of his personal estate.

The will of John Thomas Rice, of Grove Hill, Bentham, Yorkshire, was proved, on the 9th inst., by Sarah Grace Rice, the relict, and William Colson Westlake, the executors, the personal estate being affirmed under £40,000. Subject to some annuities, the testator has given the whole of the income of his property to his wife for life, and an absolute power of appointment over the sum of £16,000; at her decease, after giving some legacies to members of his family, £500 to the national stock of the Society of Friends, and £500 to each of the meetings or congregations professing with Friends at Bentham and Southampton, he leaves the residue of his property to be divided between the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Friends' School at Ackworth, the Society for the Establishment of Universal Peace, commonly known as the Peace Society, and the Bedford Institute, Spitalfields.

The will of Mr. William Walters, of Haverfordwest, banker, was proved, on the 18th inst., by John Phillips, one of the executors, under £160,000. The testator bequeaths to his sister Elizabeth and to his managing clerk, John Lewis, £1000 each, free of duty, and the residue of his property, real and personal, to his son William Howell Walters.

The will and codicil of William Henry Goddard, formerly of Bathurst River, Gambia, West Coast of Africa, but late of No. 91, London-wall, and of No. 7, Navarino-road, Dalston, merchant, were proved, on the 15th inst., under £50,000, by Henry Harris Hill and Alexander Tourie, the acting executors. Among the dispositions of the will are the following charitable bequests, all free of legacy duty, viz.:—To the Asylum for Deaf and Dumb Females at Clapton, £100; to the Asylum for the Blind, St. George's Fields, £100; to the North London Hospital for Consumption, at Hampstead, £50; to the Home for Consumed Invalids, Highbury-hill, £40; and to the North-Eastern Hospital for Children, Hackney-road, £30.

The will and three codicils of the Rev. William Legge, Rector of Ashstead, Surrey, was proved, on the 11th inst., under £45,000, by the Rev. Augustus George Legge, the Rev. Barrington Taylor, and Augustus Frederick Coe, the executors. The testator has bequeathed to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Society for Promoting the Employment of Additional Curates in Populous Places, the Royal Hospital for Incurables, and the Friend of the Clergy Corporation, £100 each; upon trust for the charity known as the Widows' House, Ashstead, £250; upon trust, to distribute the income annually among eight poor men of the parish of Ashstead, £250; and upon trust, to apply the dividends towards the repair of the church at Ashstead, £100. The residue of his property is given to his two nephews, William Douglas Legge and Charles Egerton Legge.

The will of the Hon. William Lionel Felix Tollemache (Lord Huntingtower) has been proved under £3000.

The will of James Taylor, Esq., of Culverlands, Burghfield, Berks, and of Todmorden Hall, Rochdale, Lancashire, was proved, on the 13th inst., by Henry Cecil and Robert Jones King, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £35,000. With the exception of an annuity to one servant and a legacy to another, the trusts of the will are wholly in favour of testator's six children.

The will and codicil of Stephen Poyntz, late of No. 8, Edward-street, Bath, were proved, on the 16th inst., by Robert Pavin Davies and the Rev. Newdigate Poyntz, the acting executors, under £40,000.

Among the many articles of optical and scientific interest introduced to the public by the London Stereoscopic Company one of the most recent, and at the same time the most pleasing, is the new jewel kaleidoscope.

Another step in the planting of the streets of Brighton with trees has been taken within the last few days. Two lines of fine young elms (presented by the Earl of Chichester) have been planted on the outer skirts of the central pavement of the Steyne.—The picture-gallery of the new library and museum was opened on Monday, with a large and valuable collection of modern paintings.—The gentleman who has been appointed to succeed Mr. Lord in the curatorship of the Aquarium is Mr. W. Saville Kent, not Mr. W. Saville, as was stated last week.

The inspectors of salmon fisheries, Messrs. Buckland and Walpole, have issued an opinion regarding the abolition of all net-fishing by night in the river Wye, which applies more or less to every river in the kingdom. The inspectors conclude that the prohibition of night-netting in fresh waters on the Wye is for all practical purposes a landlord's question; that the great majority of landlords on the Wye are in favour of the prohibition of night netting; and they see no reason to recede from the policy regarding the abolition of night-netting which was suggested by the Select Committees of 1870 and 1872.

Judgment has been delivered in the Huddersfield North Ward Election Petition, in favour of the respondents, Henry Barker, solicitor, and Samuel Binns, merchant, petitioners and respondents being each ordered to pay their own costs.—The agents of the respondents in the election petition at Barnstaple, Messrs. Avery, Baylis, and Ratcliffe have been declared guilty of bribery, and the election is therefore null and void. The recriminatory charges against the petitioners were not proved. The costs of the Court are to be borne by borough rates, but all other costs, with one or two trifling exceptions, by the respondents. Mr. Crassweller takes one seat, and the two remaining seats are declared vacant.

MRS. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

ESTABLISHED FORTY YEARS.

IS YOUR HAIR TURNING GREY?

IS YOUR HAIR FADED?

IS YOUR HAIR FALLING OUT?

ARE YOU GETTING BALD?

IS YOUR HAIR THIN?

IS YOUR HAIR DRY OR HARSH?

FOR 40 years Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S

WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER has received the commendation and favour of the public. It has acquired the highest place that could be obtained for any moderate enterprise, and contributed to the adornment of tens of thousands of persons who have placed reliance in the preparation and the assurance of its serviceable character. Its efficacy, utility, and innocuousness are well known as an unfailing specific to restore grey or faded hair to its original colour and beauty. It will cause hair to grow on bald spots, promote luxuriant growth, and will immediately check falling hair.

MRS. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER. never fails to renew and restore the original youthful colour and appearance of the Hair in every case of Greyness, no matter from what cause it arises.

MRS. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER. It will give the Hair a natural gloss.

MRS. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER. It will restore life and vigour to the roots of the Hair.

MRS. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER. It will stop the Hair from falling off.

MRS. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER. It is a superior dressing for the Hair.

MRS. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER. Its perfume is most agreeable.

MRS. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER. It will revive the growth.

MRS. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER. Hair Oil or Pomade is never required with it.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM is an entirely distinct and separate preparation from the HAIR RESTORER. It would be an exceptional case for a person using the Hair Restorer to require the Zylbalsamum, and vice versa. The Zylbalsamum is particularly suited for persons whose hair has not become grey, the young of both sexes and for Children's Hair, and will be found to stimulate the growth of the hair in a remarkable degree, making it thick and luxuriant, keeping the scalp and head clean and the hair soft and glossy. No dandruff can gather or stay where the Zylbalsamum is used.

THE DEMAND for Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER and Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM constantly increases, every day adding new testimony to their very great value. The favour they have received and the popularity they have obtained are unprecedented. They will not perform impossibilities, but are claimed to be the best and most scientific combinations adapted to the Growth and Restoration of the Hair that have ever been discovered; and this claim is the Simple and Exact Truth, amply attested by thousands who have used them. This is why they have sustained their reputation, and had an increasing sale for nearly half a century, while hundreds upon hundreds of so-called "Hair Preparations," "Hair Renewers," &c. (abortive attempts to copy these original articles), have disappeared from the market, and gone, or will go, "to the eternal limbo of forgotten things."

THEREFORE WE SAY, those who have become Bald or Grey will find upon trial that they will not be disappointed with the effect produced by these celebrated Articles, as is the invariable result with cheap imitations. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S Preparations have been established over forty years. Price of Restorer, 6s. 6d. Shillings.

THE ZYLOBALSAMUM, Three Shillings.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Proprietor's Chief European Depôts:—266, High Holborn, London; and 33, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Special Agents in India, the Colonies, and at Brussels, Antwerp, Cologne, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Hanover, Berlin, Leipzig, Vienna, Wiesbaden, St. Petersburg, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Florence, Leghorn, Naples, Rome, Milan, and all Continental cities.

THE COMPLEXION.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM for Sunburn, Freckles, and Tan.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM for Redness, Pimples, and Blisters.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM for the Neck, Arms, and Hands.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM imparts Softness to the Complexion.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM Creates and Restores Beauty.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM for the Complexion.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.—This celebrated article is composed of vegetable materials, which are not only harmless, but eminently adapted to promote the health of the skin. If the face is disfigured with blotches, pustules, scurf, freckles, tan, or any discolouration or eruption produced by heat, dust, sea air, &c., the Balm will speedily remove the blemish, and impart softness, transparency, a rosy tinge, and a pearl-like lustre to the complexion. For creating, restoring, and preserving beauty the MAGNOLIA BALM is without a rival in the world.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM HAS BEEN IN USE

IN AMERICA

FOR 25 YEARS, and is approved by everyone who has tried it. It gives perfect satisfaction in all cases.

RURAL BEAUTIES AND CITY BELLES.

Country maidens are not a whit behind their metropolitan sisters in the natural elements of loveliness, but it must be conceded that the city belles best understand the art of preserving and heightening their personal beauty. The most perfect features lose half their attraction unless the complexion is properly cared for; and, if the rural districts wish to compete with the "Fair Stars" of the fashionable world in refined attractions, they must pay due attention to this important point. They ought to know, for the fact is notorious, that HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM imparts to the skin a delicate, pearly appearance, unobtainable by any other preparation under the sun. No matter how the cuticle may have been roughened by exposure or discoloured by the sun, the Balm will render it soft and pliable, and removes every blemish.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM gives a pure blooming complexion and restores youthful beauty. Its effects are gradual, natural, and perfect. It removes redness, blotches, pimples, tan, sunburn, and freckles, and makes a lady of thirty appear but twenty. The Magnolia Balm makes the skin smooth, and imparts a fresh appearance to the countenance. In use in America for the last twenty-five years. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, in bottles at 2s. 6d. European Depôt, 266, High Holborn, London.

SCIENCE and ART DEPARTMENT of the COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

EXAMINATIONS in DRAWING in ELEMENTARY DAY SCHOOLS for the POOR. The Science and Art Department will, under prescribed regulations, hold Examinations through the agency of the Managers in National, Parochial, or other Day Schools for the Poor. These Examinations will take place on March 6 in schools in which instruction in drawing is given by persons certificated, or partially certificated, in second-grade drawing. Payments to the Managers and Prizes to the Children and Pupil Teachers are offered on the results of these Examinations. Applications for Examination must be made before Feb. 14. Further information may be obtained from the SECRETARY, Science and Art Department, South Kensington, London, S.W.—By order of the COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

MR. C. H. LAKE, B.A., Lond. (in Honours), and one of the Examiners for the "Theory and Practice of Education" in the College of Preceptors, receives Five Resident Pupils. Two vacancies. Address, The Redcliffe School, 1, Catharine-road, South Kensington.

NORTH LONDON or UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—Whilst the cost of provisions and every hospital commodity is increasing, the serious deficiency in public support this year, amounting to nearly £1200, occasions the Committee much anxiety. CONTRIBUTIONS, &c., will be most thankfully received and acknowledged by the Treasurer, Edward Enfield, Esq., 19, Chester-terrace, Regent's Park, and at the Hospital. H. J. KELLY, R.N., Secretary.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.
The Annual Income, steadily increasing, exceeds .. £247,000
The Assurance Fund, safely invested, is over .. £1,810,000
The New Policies in the last year were 515, assuring .. £275,740
The Total Claims by Death paid amount to .. £23,351
The Substantive Assurances and Bonuses amount to .. £5,733,799

CREDIT SYSTEM.—On any Policy for the whole duration of a healthy life, where the age does not exceed sixty, one half of the annual premiums during the first five years may remain on credit. **EXPANSIVE ASSURANCES** may be effected, without Profit, by which the sum assured becomes payable on the attainment of a specified age, or at death, whichever event shall first happen. **INVALID LIVES** may be assured at rates proportioned to the increased risk.

PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims paid thirty days after proof of death. **BONUS.** The Reversionary Bonus at the Quinquennial Division in January, 1872 (amounting to £23,871), averaged 49 per cent, and the Cash Bonus 29 per cent, on the Premiums paid in the five years.

The next Division of Profits will take place in January, 1877, and Persons who effect New Policies before the end of June next will be entitled at that Division to one year's additional share of Profits over later entrants.

REPORT, 1872. The Annual Report, just issued, and the Balance-Sheets for the year ending June 30, 1872, as rendered to the Board of Trade, can be obtained of any of the Society's Agents, or of **GEORGE CUTLER, Esq., Actuary and Secretary,** 13, St. James's-square, London, S. W.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

Bankers to the General Government of New Zealand, the Provincial Governments of Auckland, Wellington, Otago, &c. Capital, £200,000. Reserve Fund, £180,000. Head Office, Auckland. BRANCHES AND AGENCIES. IN VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.—Melbourne.

IN NEW ZEALAND:—
Arrow, Greytown, Napier, Tairāhiti, Teviot, Blenheim, Hokitika, Nelson, Timaru, Charleston, Invercargill, New Plymouth, Tokomiro, Christchurch, Kaiapoi, Oamaru, Waikouaiti, Dunedin, Lyttelton, Palmerston, Wanganui, Gore, Manurewa, Queenstown, Wellington, Grahamstown, Ross, West Port, Greenstone, Napier, Riverton, Wetherston.

This Bank grants Drafts on any of the above-named places, and transacts every description of Banking business connected with New Zealand, on the most favourable terms.

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DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT.—Present rate of Interest, 4 per cent per annum. Withdrawals at short notice under the Rules. Prospectuses free on application. **JOHN ASHDOWN, Secretary,** Offices, 33, Norfolk-street, Strand, London.

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GRANVILLE HOTEL, ST. LAWRENCE-on-SEA, THANET.

During the Winter Months a REDUCTION of 25 per cent will be made upon APARTMENTS taken by the week. Board, £3 3s. per week; Apartments according to size and position; Attendance, 1s. per day. Hydropathic, Turkish, Ozon, and every description of Bath in the Hotel. Table d'Hôte at 6.30 p.m.

PURE WATER.—The Last Improvement.

"There is a great difference in Filters: it is, therefore, well to know that by far the most extensive Filter-Maker in England is **MR. LIFSCOMBE, of Temple-bar,** whose Charcoal Filters stand pre-eminent. His Cistern Filters are especially ingenious."—*Medical Journal.*

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HOWARD'S PATENT. Wood Tapestry can be applied to all even surfaces, being an adaptation of real wood, in lieu of painting or paperhanging, being beautiful in effect and exceedingly durable.

HOWARD and SONS, Decorators, Upholders, and Patent Parquet Flooring Manufacturers, 25, 26, and 27, Berners-street, London, W.

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To work by hand, single-thread (noiseless), £2 15s. Ditto, shuttle, lock-stitch (recommended), £4 4s.

Catalogues and Samples post-free. PRIZE MEDALS—PARIS, 1855; LONDON, 1862; PARIS, 1867. 1 and 2, Cheapside; and Oxford-circus, London.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

GROVER and BAKER'S DOUBLE-LOCK and ELASTIC-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES long acknowledged as THE BEST, are now also THE CHEAPEST.

THE NEW HAND-MACHINE, at 24 10s.

Is a marvel of simplicity and efficiency. **GROVER and BAKER,** 150, Regent-street, London, W.

7, Colquhoun-street, Liverpool; and 101, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.

Every Machine guaranteed. Instructions gratis. Illustrated Catalogue and Samples of Work sent post-free.

J. and P. COATS' BEST SIX-CORD COTTON, for Hand or Machine Sewing.

J. and P. COATS' EXTRA MACHINE GLACE COTTON.

J. and P. COATS' CROCHET or TATTING COTTON is unsurpassed in quality.

J. and P. Coats' Sewing-Cotton, &c., to be had of all Wholesale and Retail Drapers throughout the United Kingdom.

FADED CURTAINS DYED equal to new,

in a few days, at a moderate charge. Price-Lists sent. **METROPOLITAN STEAM DYEING and BLEACHING COMPANY, 17, Wharf-road, City-road; and 472, New Oxford-street.**

SILK and WOOLLEN DRESSES DYED

and CLEANED in unequalled style and moderate charge by the **METROPOLITAN STEAM BLEACHING and DYEING COMPANY, Chintzes, Carpets, Beds, Bedding, &c.,** thoroughly cleaned and renovated.—472, New Oxford-street; and 17, Wharf-road, City-road.

DON'T BEAT YOUR CARPETS; have

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KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.

The celebrated and most delicious old mellow spirit is the very CREAM OF IRISH WHISKIES, in quality unrivalled, perfectly pure, and more wholesome than the finest Cognac Brandy.

Note the Red Seal, Pink Label, and Cork branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky." Wholesale, 20, Great Titchfield-street, Oxford-street, W. **SALT and CO.'S EAST INDIA PALE and SHURTON ALES,** in Bottle, also in Cask, in the finest condition. CHAMPAGNE—Rouzy, 44s.; Carte Blanche, 34s.; Silley, 24s. per doz. PORT—Cockburn's Old Crusade, 41s., 35s., 30s.; Drought, 24s. per doz. SHERRY—S. Fino, 38s.; Fino, 31s.; Pale or Gold, 24s. per doz. CLARET—Good, 12s.; Superior, 15s., 18s., 21s. per doz. MOODY and CO., 40, Lime-street, London, E.C.

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.

For Breakfast or Supper. "The Caracas Cocoa of such choice quality." "Food, Water, and Air," Edited by Dr. Hassall.

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.

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MARAVILLA COCOA. The Perfection of PREPARED COCOA.

Sole Proprietors, TAYLOR BROTHERS, London.

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"The 'Globe' says:—
"TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA has achieved a thorough success, and supercedes every other cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homeopaths and Invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in Tin-lined Packets only, by all Grocers.

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BREAKFAST. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoas, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-table with a deliciously-flavoured beverage, which may save us many doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette.* "MANUFACTURE OF COCOA."—We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London. See article in Cassell's Household Guide. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Each packet is labelled.

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First Prizes awarded to **LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT** for best quality. CAUTION.—None genuine without Baron Liebig's (the Inventor's) signature. Ask for Liebig Company's Extract.

FLOUR.—Whites for Pastry, Households

for Bread, Wheaten Meal for Brown Bread, Rye Meal, Eye Flour, pure Flour of Egyptian Lentils, macerated at Hullford Steam-Mills, Essex. Hungarian and Baltic Flour. Best Scotch Oatmeal, from Aberdeen and Derwick. Hominy and fine Indian Corn Meal, from New York.—Address, **HORSNAILL and CATCHPOOL,** Liverpool-road, London, N.

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(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)

LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.

The true test of excellence, practical experience during the last twenty-five years in all parts of the world, has conclusively proved

DR. DE JONGH'S OIL

to be THE ONLY COD-LIVER OIL

which is INVARIABLY PURE,

NATURALLY FREE FROM NAUSEOUS FLAVOUR,

and which possesses in their full strength

ALL THE PRECIOUS CURATIVE PROPERTIES

of this most valuable remedy.

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has, therefore, obtained in all countries the only rewards which really indicate the superior merits of a medicine—namely, the special recommendation of the most distinguished members of the Faculty, and a public appreciation alike without precedent and without parallel.

As the Remedy for CONSUMPTION and DISEASES OF THE CHEST

DR. DE JONGH'S COD-LIVER OIL stands pre-eminent.

As the Restorative in GENERAL DEBILITY,

DR. DE JONGH'S COD-LIVER OIL has no equal.

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SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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"I consider **DR. DE JONGH'S** Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

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"We think it a great advantage that there is one kind of Cod-Liver Oil which is universally admitted to be genuine—the Light-Brown Oil supplied by **DR. DE JONGH.**"

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"In all cases I have found **DR. DE JONGH'S** Cod-Liver Oil possessing the same set of properties, among which the presence of choleic compounds, and of iodine in a state of organic combination, are the most remarkable."

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"I deem the Cod-Liver Oil sold under **DR. DE JONGH'S** guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy."

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"I find **DR. DE JONGH'S** Cod-Liver Oil to be much more efficacious than other varieties of the same medicine, which I have also employed with a view to test their relative superiority."

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is sold ONLY in capsule IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 6d.; Quarts, 8s.; by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.

SOLE CONSIGNERS, **ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON.**

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—Fifty

years' experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges in the Cure of Asthma, Winter Cough, Hoarseness, and other Pulmonary Maladies. Sold in Boxes, 13d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., by Thos. Keating, London. Retail by all Chemists.

WHY DO OUR TEETH DECAY? Who

has ever travelled among the Indians of North America that has not been struck with the superior whiteness and soundness of the Indian's teeth? Many have wondered how those dusky savages could preserve such a full row of ivory, even to the greatest age, while premature decay of the teeth was the rule with the whites. What once was a mystery is no longer one. The extracts from plants which the Indians have for ages chewed have been concentrated into a liquid called **FRAGRANT FLORILINE**; a few drops of which on a wet tooth-brush causes a sort of foam in the mouth, which penetrates every crevice, and cleanses the teeth from all impurities, hardens the gums, and prevents tartar. The "Fragrant Floriline" should be used in all cases of bad breath, and particularly by gentlemen after smoking. The Floriline combines, in a concentrated form, the most desirable cleansing and astringent properties. At the same time it contains nothing which can possibly injure the most sensitive and delicate organisation.

It beautifies the teeth and gums.

It arrests the decay of the teeth.

It acts as a detergent after smoking.

It renders the gums hard and healthy.

It neutralises the offensive secretions of the month.

It imparts to the breath a fragrance purely aromatic and pleasant.

Put up in large bottles (only one size) and in elegant toilet cases complete at 2s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.

Prepared only by **HENRY C. GALLUP, 403, Oxford-street, London.**

FLORILINE.—For the TEETH and BREATH.

Sweet as the ambrosial air,
With its perfume rich and rare;
Sweet as violets at the morn,
Which the emerald nooks adorn;
Sweet as rosebuds bursting forth,
From the richly-laden earth,
Is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

The teeth it makes a pearly white
So pure and lovely to the sight;
The gums assume a rosy hue,
The breath is sweet as violets blue;
While scented as the flowers of May,
Which cast their sweetness from each spray,
Is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

Sure some fairy with its hand
Came around in mystic wand
And produced from fairy's bower
Scented perfumes from each flower;
For in this liquid gem we trace—
All that can beautify and grace—
Such is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

FLORILINE.—For the TEETH and BREATH.

It is an entirely distinct and separate preparation from the HAIR RESTORER. It would be an exceptional case for a person using the Hair Restorer to require the Zylbalsamum, and vice versa. The Zylbalsamum is particularly suited for persons whose hair has not become grey, the young of both sexes and for Children's Hair, and will be found to stimulate the growth of the hair in a remarkable degree, making it thick and luxuriant, keeping the scalp and head clean and the hair soft and glossy. No dandruff can gather or stay where the Zylbalsamum is used.

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